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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Promising
New Year.*

Four years of the twentieth century are ended, and the fifth dawns upon the world with many fair promises and with the general argument more strongly on the side of optimism than at any previous moment in the history of the world. The war in the far East continues, and it may be still in progress when the book of the year 1905 shall have been closed. But the object lessons afforded by this war have been salutary in many ways. They have caused various nations to do all in their power to remove occasions for dispute, and they have promoted to a marked extent the cause of arbitration and international peace. Certainly, in no earlier year had the public sentiment in favor of arbitration between governments made so much advancement as it has evidently made in the past year.

*Progress of
the Peace
Movement.*

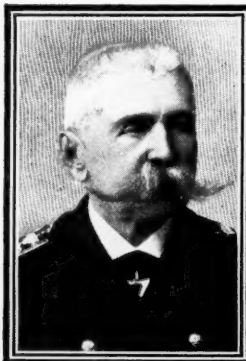
Besides the signing of various limited treaties providing for the arbitration of differences between nations under ordinary circumstances, and besides the peaceful settlement by diplomatic or arbitral methods of a considerable number of questions that were outstanding a year ago, there has been added to the record President Roosevelt's notable call for a reconvening of the Hague Conference and a further advance all along the line in the establishment of international law doctrines and principles. From every direction, the responses to the call for an-

other peace congress have been favorable. Russian acceptance of the invitation to the conference,—while in other respects as satisfactory and as unreserved as any of the others,—made the condition that it should not meet until after the end of the present war. Japan's reply, coming later, made a different sort of condition,—namely, that if the conference met before the war ended, there should be no discussion or action that could in any way bear upon the issues of the present conflict. On December 16, Secretary Hay sent another note to the powers, informing them that replies favorable in principle had been received from all the governments concerned.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSAL TO HOLD A SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE, AS IT SEEMS TO A GERMAN SATIRIST, WHO IS THINKING OF ALL THAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE CZAR CALLED THE FIRST CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT: "Gentlemen, I thank you for coming; it is the best witness to the enthusiasm with which you have hitherto regarded the Czar's idea of a universal peace."—From *Ull* (Berlin).



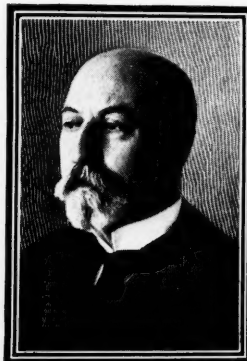
Admiral Kaznakov,
of Russia.



Admiral Fournier,
of France.



Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont,
of England.



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Admiral Charles H. Davis,
of the United States.

THE ADMIRALS SELECTED TO INVESTIGATE THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NORTH SEA INCIDENT, WHO BEGAN THEIR WORK AT PARIS ON DECEMBER 20.

It is not impossible that Russia may be willing to accept the Japanese condition, and in that case the conference, instead of being indefinitely deferred, might be held in the very early future. A great meeting was held at Carnegie Hall, in New York, on the evening of the same day upon which Mr. Hay sent out his second circular note to the powers, the object of the gathering being to impress upon Congress the strength of the sentiment now pervading the country in favor of the prompt ratification of pending arbitration treaties, and the promotion in all suitable ways of the cause of international arbitration. The maintenance of peace is to-day the chief object of national policy in every civilized country. It will be some time yet before the European nations can venture to abandon the view that immense preparations for war constitute the best safeguard of peace. But within a few years, it is wholly probable that a gradual disarmament policy can be entered upon.

Threatened War Averted. The strain between England and Russia on account of the North Sea incident is one of the most regrettable matters belonging to the record of the year 1904. The British newspapers were very reckless in their seeming attempt to force a war between England and Russia, in which thousands of lives would have been lost, all on account of an unfortunate mistake by which two British fishermen had been killed. The Russian Government had instantly offered every sort of honorable apology and reparation. The British Government, in contrast to the London newspapers, acted with an admirable degree of calmness and sense of fair play, and in due time it was arranged to subject the North Sea affair to an interna-

tional naval inquiry, in which France and the United States, as well as England and Russia, were to participate. It was announced, on November 30, that Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis had been appointed by the President to represent the United States as a member of this commission, and France named Admiral Fournier. On behalf of England and Russia, respectively, the members of the tribunal are Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont and Admiral Kaznakov. It was arranged that these commissioners should meet at Paris, on December 20, and choose a fifth member from some other country. In case of their failure to agree upon the fifth member, he was to be appointed by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The British jingoes had been under a fearful temptation to make some use of their Channel and Mediterranean fleets against the pitifully inferior Baltic fleet of the Russians, which was slowly making its way out of the Baltic across the North Sea and down the Spanish coast on its long journey to Chinese waters.

The Restraining of John Bull. With a navy larger by far than that of any other country, the English have never had need to use a single ship in a modern naval action. They gave themselves, it is true, some barbarous and wicked naval gun practice in bombarding helpless Alexandria in the year 1882; but,—not to note exceptions,—it is fair to say that no living British naval officer has ever participated in a naval fight, and that no ship of the British navy has ever been subjected to the practical test of warfare. Undoubtedly, many of the British officers would have been glad of an excuse to batter the Russian Baltic fleet to pieces; and the belligerent instinct of John Bull at home, aroused by

the hysterical newspapers of London (in comparison with which all other newspapers of the world are phlegmatic), seemed for a few days bent upon a fight regardless of causes and consequences. It was therefore a splendid triumph for common sense when diplomacy averted the immediate crisis, and great statesmen like M. Delcassé, the French foreign minister, co-operating with Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne in England, and with the advisers of the Czar, succeeded in arranging for the court of inquiry and in removing all danger of conflict. In the retrospect of the year 1904, this prevention of what for a few days was a very imminent danger of a naval war on the western coasts of Europe, that would have been followed by a Russian invasion of India, is to be regarded as a landmark of history and a firmly planted milestone of progress.

*Gains for
Political
Freedom.*

Plainly, then, 1904 has been an important year in the history of international relations. But it has also been a year full of happenings and indications that show a current steadily moving in the direction of social and political progress in the domestic life of the nations. First to be noticed is the remarkable movement in Russia toward a liberalizing of political institutions.



LORD LANSDOWNE AT GUILDHALL.

MR. BULL: "Capital, Sir! a most becoming costume."

(Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign minister, in a recent notable speech at the lord mayor's dinner, appeared as an international peacemaker of the most advanced type).

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE QUARTER-DECK OF THE "CESAR."

(Lord Beresford was in command of the Channel fleet that came so near engaging in an attack upon Rozhdestvenski's Baltic fleet.)

It is not to be expected that Russia can at once become a constitutional country, with a representative parliament and a free play of public opinion; but never before has there been such an outburst of unfettered discussion in Russia as that which followed the policy of Prince Svyiatopolk-Mirski, the minister of the interior succeeding M. von Plehve, who was assassinated on July 28. The men who have now come forward in Russia as advocates of a more liberal system of government are not to be treated as dangerous characters. They are not members of revolutionary societies, but are substantial



THE CZAR, WHO FAILS TO SEE HIS OPPORTUNITY.

citizens. This great discussion now going on in Russia is by far the most important thing in the field of politics upon which the new year opens. We may, therefore, here call the attention of our readers to the valuable article from the pen of Dr. E. J. Dillon, which was written for this REVIEW in St. Petersburg last month, with exceptional knowledge of the situation. Our readers will remember other articles contributed by this high authority upon Russian affairs, notably the one appearing in our number for October on the economic condition of the people as affected by the war.

However slight may be the formal changes in the Russian bureaucratic system that the liberal elements will be able to obtain this year or next, it is to be regarded as quite certain that the present discussion will bring about a profound change in the real conditions of Russian life. It has emboldened thousands of men to express their views in favor of reform and progress who had never dared to speak before. They have broken silence; they have had the audacity to speak their minds; and behold, the heavens have not fallen upon them, nor are they trudging along the hard road to Siberia. They will insist henceforth upon a measure of free speech that has not been

known in their country; and where there is some opportunity—through free speech and a comparatively free press—for a body of public opinion to form itself, all else will follow in due time. It has been simply a question whether or not the Russian system would some time be destroyed in a cataclysm like the French Revolution, or whether it would yield gradually before the healthy growth of the Russian people in political capacity and in power to act together in assertion of their rights. There is now much ground for hope that there may be a steady political evolution in Russia that will be attended by industrial and economic development and by the education of the people. Thus, in twenty or thirty years one may find in the Russian Empire a state of advancement in the political life of the people not much, if any, inferior to the progress that now exists in other countries of eastern Europe, such as Hungary, Austria, Bul-

THE CZAR IN A GERMAN CARICATURE.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



KING EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER AND THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

"While King Edward keeps company with Peace, and the Frenchman extracts the thorn from the Bear's foot, the two ancient enemies [England and Russia] embrace each other, the Commission of Inquiry goes on its way, and the Baltic fleet casts anchor in French ports." (The Italian cartoonist doesn't think the Anglo-Russian agreement very sincere, and depicts the Inquiry Court as on a snail's back.)—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).

garia, and Roumania. To expect more than this within the next twenty-five or thirty years would scarcely be reasonable, except, of course, in special parts of the Russian Empire, such as Finland, where there is already a high degree of culture and a well-developed political capacity. It was disappointing, on December 20, to find that the Czar's name-day had passed without his making the hoped-for proclamation of a constitution for Russia, or at least of some new and progressive programme of reforms. But M. Witte has made public a comprehensive plan for bettering the status of the peasants, and the Czar's holding back is only a sign of his weakness in the hands of the bureaucrats.

French Capacity for Politics. In France, the discussions of the past year, rightfully considered, are plainly indicative of a growing capacity on the part of the people to take part in the determination of important questions. However one's sympathies may lean in the sharp controversy over the question of the relations between Church and State, and between both and the education of the children, it must be admitted,

nevertheless, that such questions are more responsibly met by the French people now than would have been possible at any previous time. The most serious obstacle in the way of French progress along the lines of political liberty and intelligent self-government has been the spirit of militarism and the inherent opposition of the army chiefs to civilian ideals. Various incidents in the Dreyfus case illustrated the difficulty of maintaining freedom and justice as against so vast a machine as the French army. Recently, the revelation of the inquisitorial methods used by General André as minister of war made it necessary for him to withdraw from the ministry. It was supposed, as a matter of course, that his place would have to be filled by a soldier. On the contrary, Premier Combes has installed in the office of minister of war a civilian, M. Berteaux by name, and the country is well satisfied. This would seem another indication of the growth of modern liberty in France, and of capacity for a course of political action not too much dominated on the one hand by the church nor on the other hand by the army.



M. BERTHEAUX, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

*Democracy
in England.*

In the British Islands, certainly, there is no sign whatever that the modern forces of democracy are proving themselves incapable or unfit. Many by-elections during the past year have shown the swing of the political pendulum to be strongly toward the side of the Liberal party. This means nothing else than the independent exercise of their own judgment by millions of people in the British Islands. There was never a time when so many people in the United Kingdom thought for themselves and acted in politics for what they believed to be the general good.

*Independence
in this Coun-
try.*

As for our own country, the year 1904 has given us the best demonstration we have ever had of capacity on the part of the plain masses of our American citizenship to think and act for themselves in political affairs. If, on the one hand, political machines have increasingly secured control of local party organizations, the antidote has been found, on the other hand, in the form of an immense growth of independent voting. The voters can no longer be relied upon to stay in subjection to party tyranny through a false and slavish sort of allegiance, or through a bitter and unreasoning prejudice against the opposite party. The politicians have learned that they must bring forward candidates of positive merit or run the risk of defeat regardless of normal party majorities. This is a wholesome state of affairs. The reaction against commercialism in politics, and against every form of "spoils" and "boodle" and "graft," is visible in almost every part of the country. We are

a long way from the complete elimination of these things from our political life; but there has been a great awakening of public opinion, and the rascals are, at least, less impudent and bold.

*Americans
Can Use the
Ballot.*

Even more significant than the fact of Mr. Roosevelt's election by an unprecedented majority are the undoubted motives which actuated the voters in giving him their support. The people believed him to be a fearless and independent man, who could lead the country in a period where the supremacy of government and law must be asserted over great forces in the industrial and social life. In short, the election of President Roosevelt, considered in all its circumstances, was the highest evidence we have yet received of the capacity of the American people for dealing through political channels with the problems, chiefly of an economic and social sort, that are now uppermost in the public mind.

*The
President's
Wise Message.*

The hopes and expectations of the people in their indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt, find themselves fully justified by the specific utterances no less than the general tone of his message to Congress, read on December 6. Nothing that Mr. Roosevelt has ever said has shown a more statesmanlike understanding of our national problems in their true proportions and relations than this message. It is mature in its views, moderate in its tone, and just and wise in what it recommends. It is a document for the people as well as for Congress, and it will bear careful reading more than once. The leading place is given to topics that relate to the industrial life of the people. Various sections of the paper are detachable as excellent presentations,—in fact, as the best existing summaries of information and of legal and economic principles relating to the matters under discussion.

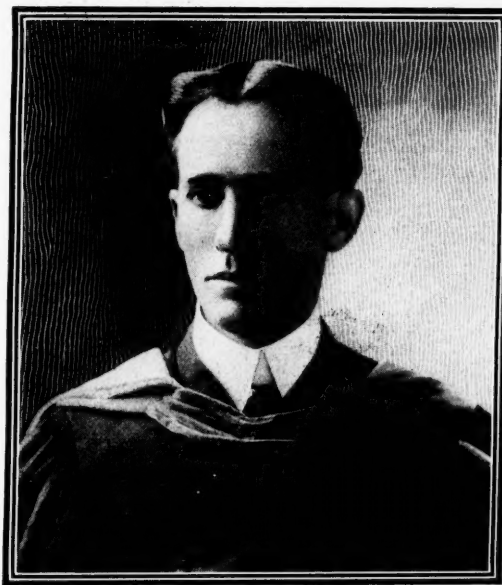
*On Labor
Problems.*

The President points out the fact that under our system of State and federal government, it belongs chiefly to the States to deal with labor problems and conditions. Nevertheless, the federal government can in many ways set a good example of intelligent regard for the advancement of the interests of wage-earners. The general usefulness of trade-unionism is recognized among men employed in the government service, but such unions must not interfere with the equal rights of other public employees who do not choose to join private and voluntary organizations. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories, as the President points out, the federal govern-

ment has an opportunity to deal with questions relating to labor upon the most approved and enlightened plans, and thus to set an example which may have influence upon State legislatures in dealing with similar questions. To this end, the President advises the enactment for the District of Columbia of a model employers' liability act, and calls attention to the work already done for the protection of railway employees under the powers of the federal government over interstate commerce. We are told that the Bureau of Labor's investigation of the Colorado mining strike will soon be laid before Congress in a special message, and other exhaustive inquiries on the part of the Bureau of Labor are recommended, particularly one into the conditions of the labor of women and children in factories and mines; another, as to the effects of recent immigration in our labor centers, and so on. The President's point of view about the relations of labor and capital is a fair and sound one, and his influence upon public opinion is even more valuable just now than upon pending or prospective legislation. Apropos of various inquiries of importance that the President recommends as belonging to the Bureau of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor, it should be noted that Col. Carroll D. Wright's long and distinguished service as Commissioner of Labor now ends by his voluntary retirement. President Roosevelt, last month, named as Colonel Wright's successor Prof. Charles P. Neill, who was Colonel Wright's chief aid as recorder of the anthracite-coal arbitration, and has been connected with the Catholic University at Washington. Mr. Neill is still a young man, and it is not to be supposed that any fresh incumbent could at once in all respects fill Colonel Wright's place, but the new commissioner brings good credentials for his work.

*The
Moderate
Position.*

In certain trades there has been a marked disposition on the part of the labor unions to carry their methods to the extreme of tyranny and dictation, while, on the other hand, there has been a disposition on the part of certain capitalists, working through employers' associations, to do everything in their power to crush out labor organizations altogether. As between these opposing tendencies, the wiser and more experienced labor leaders on the one hand and the more thoughtful and public-spirited employers on the other have found themselves during the past year subjected to a sharp cross-fire. It was therefore a particularly timely supplementary utterance of President Roosevelt that appeared in the form of a letter to be read at the annual meeting of the Civic Federation of



PROF. CHARLES P. NEILL, WHO SUCCEEDS COL. CARROLL D. WRIGHT AS COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

New York, on the 15th of December. The National Civic Federation is an important body in which labor, capital, and the general public are equally represented. Its great practical mission is to bring men together in close relations and to promote industrial peace by conference, with conciliation and arbitration in the background. There are extreme labor leaders who oppose the Civic Federation in all its views and methods. There are organizations of employers which are even more bitterly opposed to the good work of the Civic Federation, for the Federation gives the fullest credit to the value of labor organization, and believes in a general way, that not only the best interests of the workers themselves, but also those of American citizenship at large, are advanced by a union of men in various callings for the improvement of their conditions.

*Work of the
Civic Federa-
tion.*

The form in which the Civic Federation has found that industrial peace can best be conserved in this country is the form known as the "trade agreement," under which employers and employed meet directly through their accredited representatives and make their relative proposals, try to understand one another's point of view, learn to recognize one another's fundamental rights, and then settle by "give and take" those practical questions which are matters of bargaining rather than of conscience or conviction. As Mr. John



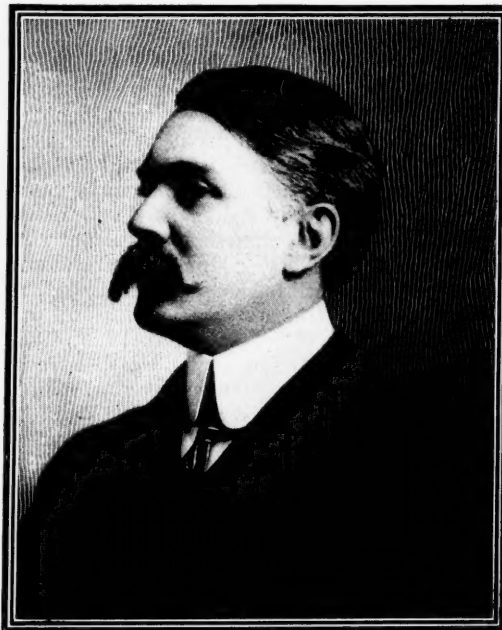
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MR. AUGUST BELMONT, OF NEW YORK.

(Who succeeds the late Senator Hanna as president of the National Civic Federation.)

Mitchell says, it is better for employer and employed to get together and talk a week than for them to fight by means of strike or lockout for a year. This is what the Civic Federation stands for, and it is most cheering to see how heartily the leaders of labor and the representatives of capital, meeting in this public-spirited organization, have come to esteem and respect one another. At the annual dinner of the Federation in New York, where President Roosevelt's wise and sympathetic letter was read, Mr. Samuel Gompers ably presided as the head of the American Federation of Labor, while among the speakers whom Mr. Gompers presented to a great company of representative men were capitalists and employers like Mr. Henry Phipps, Mr. August Belmont, Colonel Kilburn, of Ohio, and Mr. Robbins, of Pittsburg. Among the scores of talented leaders belonging to the

ranks of labor, besides Mr. Gompers himself, were such speakers as Mr. John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, and Mr. Morrissey, of the Railway Trainmen, and as representing the general public were President Eliot, of Harvard, Archbishop Ireland, and Mr. Oscar S. Straus. Mr. Andrew Carnegie had been with the Federation through the day, and was represented at the banquet by a paper read for him by Mr. Ralph Easley, the organizer and executive officer of the body. The vacancy in the office of president caused by the death of the late Senator Hanna was filled by the election of Mr. August Belmont, the New York banker and capitalist, who is also at the head of the New York Underground Railway, and in that and other capacities has come into relationship with organized labor. Last fall, questions and dis-



MR. RALPH M. EASLEY.

(Executive officer of the Civic Federation.)

putes of various importance relating to the hours, wages, and other conditions of men employed in the Subway were finally settled by direct conference, in which Mr. Belmont himself took a leading part. His remarks at the Federation dinner were manly and to the point, and he promised in brief language, but with evident sincerity, to use his best efforts for the success of the work of the Civic Federation and for the promotion of these principles for which it stands.

The great doctrine for which Mr. Roosevelt in many an utterance has made a strong plea, and which he set forth again in an address to the members of his own church, Grace Dutch Reformed, of Washington, on December 15, is the doctrine of brotherhood. While it is perfectly true that lofty generalizations alone will not settle the hard workaday problems that men meet in the carrying on of their business affairs,—and while it is doubtless true, as John Mitchell holds, that for the present, in matters industrial, the best safeguard for peace may lie in the ability to fight,—the man who does not see how valuable it is to establish kindly personal relations, and to cultivate a love for justice and a sense of mutual regard, is a man not only of low conscience, but of narrow and meager mental development. There remain some heads of great corporations and some large employers of labor in this country who regard with distrust, and even with abhorrence, the leaders of organized labor; yet no impartial judge at the Civic Federation dinner would have assigned to the labor leaders any lower rank either in character or capacity than the capitalists and financiers who sat at the same table with them, or the numerous representatives of the press, the church, and the university. Undoubtedly, in directness and force, the labor leaders were better public speakers than any of the other elements that made up the body.

The great object of our American society, whether political or industrial, is to promote the general welfare and advance the common good. We did not begin with classes in this country, and we must not end with classes. We must not cease to believe in the right education of every child, and we must make it a constant object of public policy to remove so far as possible the obstacles that would interfere with the moral and intellectual as well as the industrial advancement of every workingman's family, whether in town or in country. And to a gratifying extent we are making progress toward this ideal. Vast as are becoming the fortunes of many individuals through their control of productive forces, the excessive centralization of wealth in a few hands is more than counterbalanced by the growth, on the other hand, of diffused comfort and, above all, by the growth of the general intelligence. One of the greatest of all the benefits that the organization of labor has bestowed has been its training of men to think, reason, read, speak effectively in debate, and act together under the rule of the majority.

Thus, unionism becomes a part of the training of men for the duties of American citizenship, and for activity in all the relationships of a country like ours. One of the incidental evils of unionism in some foreign countries is its tendency to fix men as members of a class in their entire attitude toward the life about them. The freedom of conditions in America should in the future, as in the past, act as a corrective against this crystallization of men into classes. It is theoretically possible that the workers themselves may be, to a very large extent, stockholders in a corporation from which they derive their wages, and that thus, by a process of economic evolution, the men may actually become the capitalists, with no sharp opposing line of difference between the administrative organization on the one hand and the operative or working organization on the other. Everything that adds to the intelligence and skill of the worker will increase his productive capacity and his earning power. With his training for politics under our American system, the worker may be reasonably certain that in due time the laws of the country will not in any manner operate to his detriment.

Here, again, President Roosevelt stands forth as the courageous and fair-minded leader of the people in an endeavor to see that the laws of the land safeguard the rights of the people as against the vast concentrations of wealth under corporate forms, which need to be regulated to prevent abuses. The President in his message—again with unexcelled clearness—points out for the guidance of the plain citizen the reasons why the national government must concern itself with the corporations that operate in the national sphere. The tone of his discussion is well illustrated in the following sentence:

The American people need continue to show the very qualities that they have shown,—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or, at least, in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is in interstate commerce and in the conduct of great corporations.

Mr. Roosevelt quotes extensively from a recent speech of a railroad president (the speech is evidently one by Mr. Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system), in which the duty of corporations toward their employees and toward the general public is frankly admitted. Mr. Mellen is one of a number of able and efficient managers of transportation corporations who have of late ren-

dered the country a real service in admitting the essentially public nature of railroads and similar enterprises and the full propriety of public oversight and regulation.

*On Making
Railroad
Rates.*

The President's well-tempered discussion of great corporations and interstate commerce leads up to a recommendation the pith of which is well expressed in the following sentence :

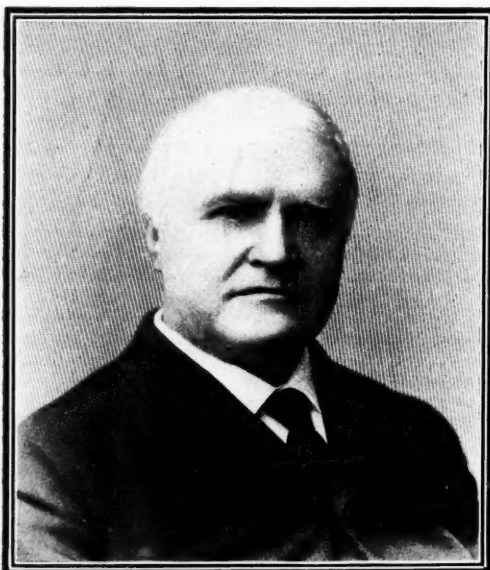
In my judgment, the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect and to stay in effect, unless and until the court of review reverses it.

No other specific recommendation in Mr. Roosevelt's message has attracted so much attention as this one. When the message appeared, certain heads of railway corporations endeavored, through their powerful hold upon members of both houses of Congress and through their relations with important newspapers, to set a counter-tide of public opinion in motion against this proposal. Their endeavor has, however, met with a very bad reception. There is an overwhelming public opinion in favor of doing promptly what the President advises. It was long ago established in decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that the regulation of railway rates is a public function, and that it may be exercised by the State governments

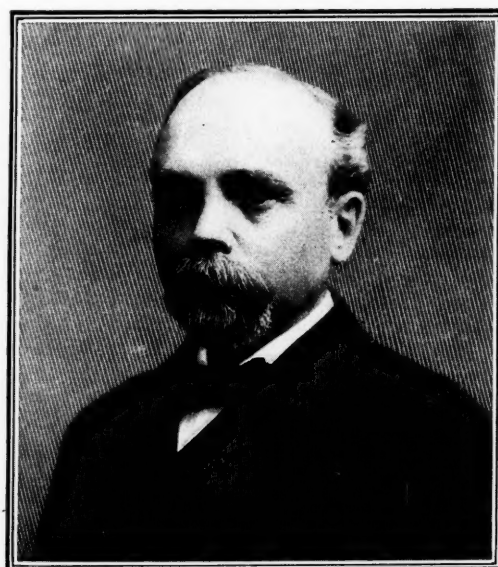
where traffic within their boundaries is concerned, and by the federal government where the commerce involved is of an interstate character.

*Shall the
Commission
Have Power?*

For a number of years after its creation, the Interstate Commerce Commission actually exercised the rate-making power that President Roosevelt now asks Congress to confer ; but a Supreme Court decision in 1897 so interpreted the existing law as to limit the right of the commission to the denunciation of a rate which they found to be unjust. In other words, the commission could unmake rates, but it could not make them. Experience has shown that the shipper who is charged an excessive rate or discriminated against cannot easily enough secure justice. The railroads have endeavored to keep before the public the view that theirs was private property in the ordinary sense, and that for the public to exercise the rate-making power would be as unwarrantable as it would be for the government to fix the prices of articles, of food, or clothing. But railroads are not private property in any such sense. The function of the common carrier is a public one, and has always been in law held subject to public regulation. The individual or company engaged in the business of a common carrier should, of course, have fair compensation for services rendered, and should not be thwarted in efforts to obtain a reasonable dividend upon the capital actually



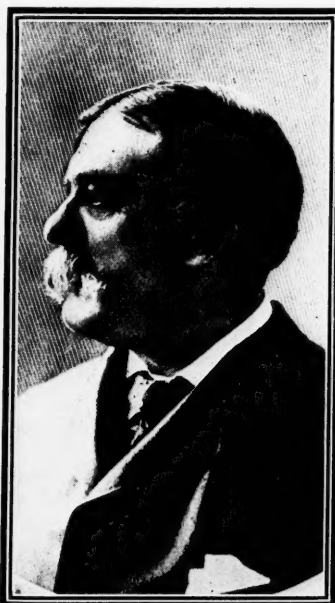
SENATOR ELKINS, OF WEST VIRGINIA.
(Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce.)



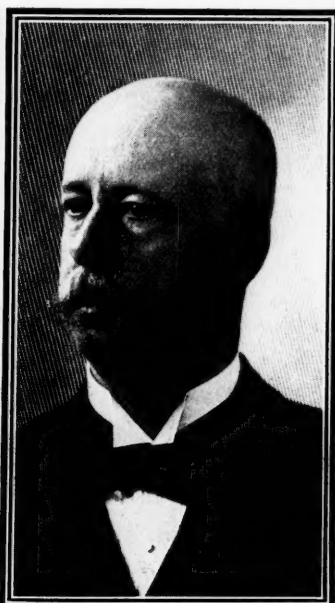
HON. MARTIN A. KNAPP, OF NEW YORK.
(Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)



President Alexander J. Cassatt,
of the Pennsylvania Railway system.



President Edward P. Ripley,
of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa
Fé Railway system.



President Charles S. Mellen,
of the New York, New Haven &
Hartford Railway system.

THREE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO WERE PROMINENT LAST MONTH.

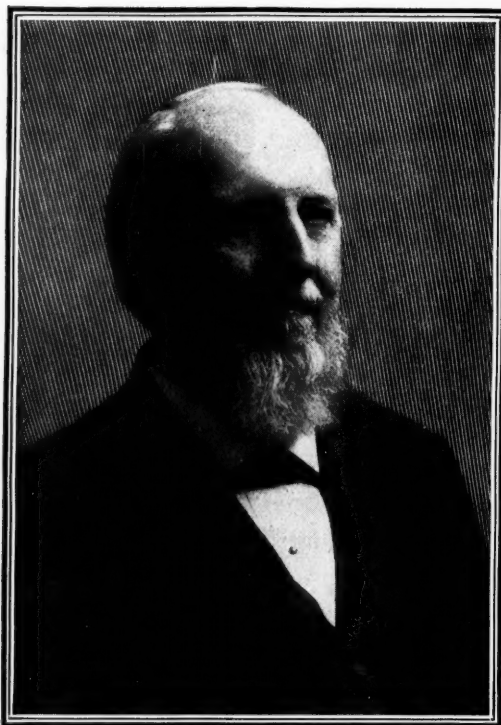
(Mr. Mellen and Mr. Cassatt have talked with the President on railway legislation. Mr. Mellen was extensively quoted in the message to Congress. Mr. Ripley was active in securing a conference of railway heads. They represent a limited group of men controlling the greatest agency of commerce in the whole world.)

invested. But railroads in this country have not been content to earn dividends upon actual investments of capital. They have constantly capitalized the franchises and good-will that belong in right to the community itself, and not to the private capitalists that carry on the business. As a rule, railway capital in this country does not now represent a single cent put into the business. It has all been created out of the surplus profits taken from the public under one guise or another. Nobody knows this as well as the railway managers themselves and their financial and legal advisers.

*Regulation,
Not Competi-
tion.* The protection of the public against overcharge and inferior service from transportation companies does not lie in attempts under the Sherman anti-trust law to break up large systems into small ones, or in attempts to force warlike competition between lines which are inclined toward harmonious methods. The real remedy lies in direct oversight and control of the railroad business by public authority, subject always to judicial review. The President does not recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be

empowered to go ahead on its own initiative and fix the rates to be charged by the railroads. All that is recommended is that where any individual shippers or associations of shippers and business men have fault to find with a rate as excessive, they may take their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will give both sides due opportunity to be heard. The commission will then make a decision regarding the rate, and its decision will go into immediate practical effect. Either party may, however, carry an appeal to the courts for a review of the decision. It should be borne in mind that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself has asked for legislation to this effect for a long time, and that bills have been pending in Congress.

*Measures
Pending
in Congress.* The kind of railroad regulation advocated by the President is embodied in a pending measure, known as the Quarles-Cooper bill, because introduced in the two houses by Senator Quarles and Representative Cooper, both of Wisconsin. This measure seems also fairly to express the views of the Interstate Commerce Convention recently held at



SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL, OF MISSOURI.

(Who is to become a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. See page 17.)

St. Louis, representing great bodies of producers and shippers. The present chairman of the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce is Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, himself a man of large corporation interests, and he has come out with a proposal to vest the rate-regulating power in a new body of great authority, to be made up of expert members holding their appointments for life, and to be known as an interstate commerce court. A variety of bills and suggestions for bills have made their appearance, and although it is likely enough that the House of Representatives will pass the Cooper bill, it is not generally believed that the Senate can be induced to act at all on the subject in the present session.

Not a Radical Proposal. The notion that such legislation as the President asks for would undermine the value of railroad securities and disturb business conditions,—although industriously propagated by certain newspapers under corporation influence,—has very little claim to credulity. There is no disposition in any influential quarter to do injustice to the hold-

ers of railroad property. The wiser sort of railroad men and the more intelligent newspapers of the country are well aware that the immense rapidity with which the transportation interests of this country have been coming under the control of a very few people is the principal factor in the disturbance of confidence, and affords the chief argument against railway amalgamation. Competition can no longer be trusted to regulate the railroad business, and the country will not allow so vast a power to go unregulated as that which will belong to the guiding spirits in the railroad world. Inevitably, the people of this country will take over the railroads and make them public property, or else they will subject them to constant but just and reasonable oversight and control. To take the railroads over as public property could not be accomplished without a period of serious agitation that would provoke extreme controversy, and would certainly unsettle values and lead to depression, if not to panics, in the market for railway shares and securities. President Roosevelt, therefore, points out the way to avoid disturbance in the value of railway properties. Moderate public oversight and control will insure for a long period to come the private ownership and management of the American railroad system. A stubborn resistance of such public oversight and regulation on the part of railway men will precipitate almost at once a movement for public ownership that will make the "magnates" unhappy.

There Ought to be Prompt Action.

It would be unfortunate if the Senate should create the impression in the minds of the people, that it is taking too much heed of the opinions or wishes of those who hold the view that railroads are for private profit rather than for public service. On the other hand, nobody can object to a careful and deliberate treatment of so important a subject as railroad regulation by that branch of Congress which maintains the rule of unlimited discussion. When Congress adjourned for the holidays, to reassemble on January 4, or thereabouts, it was the belief that the session would end on the 4th of March without any action whatever by the Senate on this subject of railway regulation. If the Republican leaders of the Senate do not show a sincere desire to bring this question to a vote at the present session, they will make an unpleasant impression upon the country. It is true that this is the short session, but it is not one that is overburdened with large legislative undertakings. To throw the railway subject over for the next Congress might be regarded by the public as an intentional evasion.

*Railroads
for the
Philippines.*

The President's message ends with a very frank and pertinent discussion of the Philippine situation, which he regards as encouraging in many ways. The first important business on the calendar of the Senate when it assembled last month was the Philippine public improvement bill, which, with some changes, was passed, on December 16, by a vote of 44 to 23. The most important part of this measure is that which provides for the guaranteeing of railroad bonds to enable a system of roads to be promptly constructed in such a way as to serve best the material interests of the people of the larger islands. This part of the bill was carefully scrutinized and discussed, and it was altered from its original form in the interest of a better safeguarding of the public interest. Other parts of the bill authorized the Philippine municipalities to incur indebtedness up to a limit of 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property for necessary public improvements. The central Philippine government is also permitted to raise \$5,000,000 by the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds for various desirable outlays. In other details the measure makes provision under which both public and private enterprise can proceed to develop the islands. One of the clauses of the bill gives the civil governor the title of governor-general. The bill had passed the House in the last session, but with the Senate amendments it will have to be voted upon again. Secretary Taft, to whose initiative the measure is chiefly due, accepted the Senate changes, and they will probably be approved by the House with a minimum of delay.

*The Philip-
pine Tariff.*

Mr. Taft will not be satisfied to accept this as the full measure of Philippine legislation in the present session, inasmuch as he is prepared to use every endeavor to secure a large further reduction of tariff rates upon trade between the Philippine Islands and this country. The reasons in favor of such action are weighty and sound, and it is to be hoped that public opinion will exert itself vigorously to secure prompt action in Congress. Such a tariff reduction, together with the railway project and the legislation to encourage mining enterprises and lumber and land development, would almost certainly bring about a period of prosperity in the Philippines that would help in the governmental and educational advancement of the people, and that would justify and give success to all our programme for the welfare of the islands. Incidentally, such measures would increase our trade with the islands and at the same time would assist in various ways in the building up of our commercial

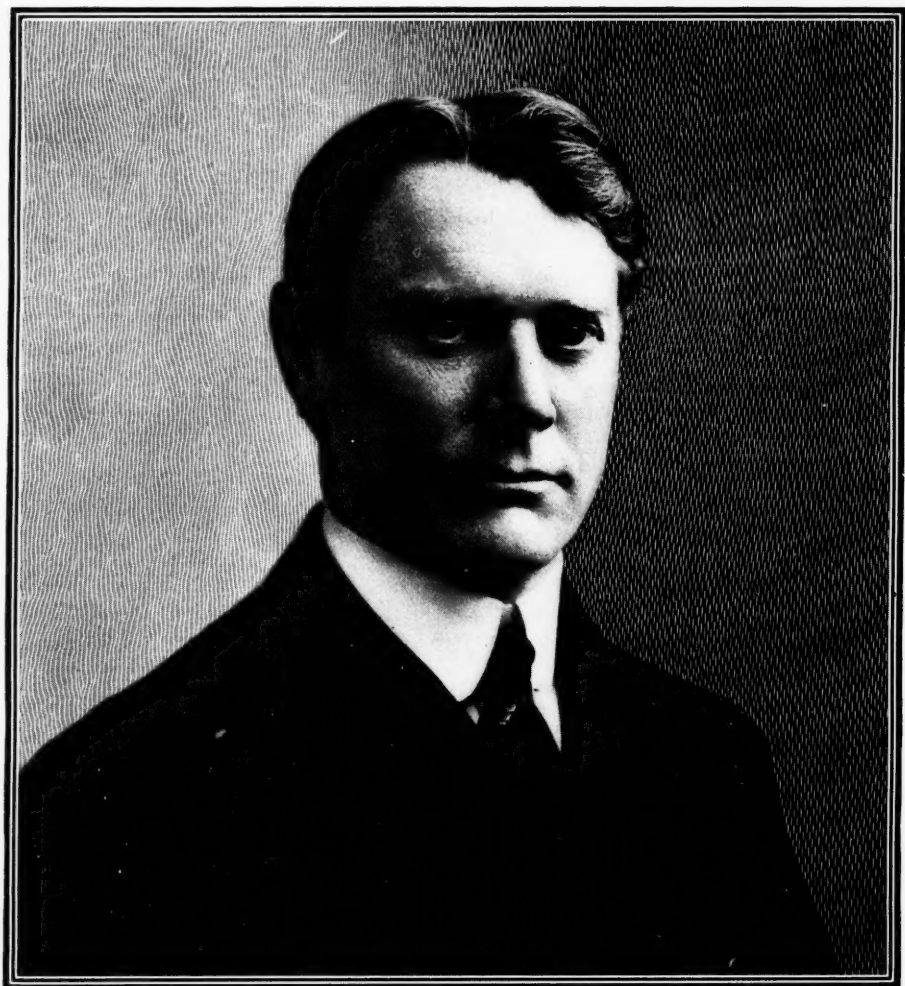
interests in the far East. The tobacco and sugar interests in this country are the chief opponents of concessions to the Philippines.

*Two
New States
in Prospect.*

The next important business on the Senate's calendar after the Philippine improvement measure was the bill providing for the admission of two new States into the Union. Few people, either in Congress or outside of it, seem to understand how much more important the admission of a new State to the Union is than almost any other possible business that can come before Congress. Tariffs can be made and unmade, and most other matters of legislation are subject to amendment or repeal from time to time. But hasty or ill-advised action in admitting a State to the Union is irrevocable. At this very moment the whole moral sense of the community is aroused by questions arising out of the mistake that was made in admitting Utah at a time when it would have been far better to keep Utah in the territorial condition. In the Presidential election, in November, Nevada cast a total of 11,826 votes. The admission of Nevada to the Union was a fearful mistake, for which the Constitution offers no remedy. The present bill provides for the restoration of the permanent lines of the Indian Territory that had been temporarily broken up by the granting of a territorial form of government to a portion of the Territory under the name of Oklahoma. To the area thus restored the name of Oklahoma is to be given. There are people enough and other conditions justify the admission of Oklahoma as arranged for in this Senate bill, which affords due protection to the rights of the Indian tribes. The bill also unites the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and admits them as one State under the name of Arizona. These Territories, it is true, are not ripe for admission to the Union, whether separately or jointly; but there are some reasons why the matter may as well be settled once for all. The chief advantage in admitting Arizona and New Mexico now as a single State would be that this would end the mischievous political agitation for their separate admission,—a scheme fostered chiefly by selfish private interests. There is now good reason to believe that the Statehood bill, as duly reported from the Senate Committee on Territories, will become a law during the present session.

*Credit Where
It Belongs.*

Looking back over the Statehood fight, the highest credit belongs to Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, chairman of the committee. When this committee assignment was given him, it is hardly likely



HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, SENATOR FROM INDIANA.

(Photographed for this magazine last month by Messrs. Davis & Sanford, of New York.)

that he appreciated the public duty he would be called upon to perform. There had been so much lobby work done in favor of the admission of these Territories as four States that the thing was regarded as already accomplished. Mr. Beveridge had no conceivable motive for opposing the omnibus Statehood bill as it had passed the House and was about to pass the Senate, except the public interest in a broad and permanent way. He acted upon what came to be his fixed conviction after a study of the history of admissions to the Union in the past, and a further study of the actual situation. It was no easy or popular task that he undertook, in the fight he led against powerful interests. It is true he finally brought his party associates mainly, though not wholly, around to his right view of

the subject, and he was firmly supported by a number of his colleagues on the Territories committee. But if ever credit belonged clearly and unmistakably to a single man for a great public measure, it will be due to Senator Beveridge if Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are brought into the Union as one normal and progressive State rather than as two under-sized ones, and if, above all else, the nation is protected against the fraud of having Arizona and New Mexico brought in at this time as two States with four Senators, where the conditions of population and education would not fairly entitle them, even taken together, to be admitted as one State for at least a decade to come. The inequalities among the States already present sufficient difficulties. It is the part of statesmanship to prevent the

multiplication of such difficulties. And it is the part of an honest and intelligent press to recognize men who, like Beveridge, will stand persistently against the political intrigues of those that would sacrifice the future good of the country to help a corporation magnate who wants a seat in the United States Senate from a pocket borough, or to promote the schemes of a mining syndicate or a cattle company.

*The Senator
from Indiana.*

Senator Beveridge brings a clear head and a firm will into the United States Senate. The Legislature of the State of Indiana is on the point of paying him the deserved compliment and honor of according him another term. He was unanimously indorsed for reelection by the State Republican convention and cordially supported by every Republican legislative candidate and every element and faction of his party in the entire State. Mr. Beveridge is very much more than a good orator, a good lawyer, a good legislator, and a good politician. He is a man of good conscience, of fidelity, of courage, and of patriotism. Whatever faults he may possess,—and doubtless he has some (there are those who think he is ambitious and somewhat egotistical),—he has the virtues and the essential qualities of a statesman, and his designation by the people of Indiana for another term in the Senate is a service rendered by that State to the American people. The successorship to Senator Fairbanks, who must now very shortly resign his seat in order to be sworn in as Vice-President of the United States, has been an absorbing question in Indiana, and has aroused no little interest elsewhere. A number of men have been named as active or recipient candidates, but if common reports are to be credited, the choice will probably fall to the Hon. James A. Hemenway, for ten years a member of the House of Representatives and at present the chairman of the appropriations committee. Mr. Hemenway's district is in the southern part of the State, and he lives at Boonville, on the Ohio River.

*New York's
Senatorial
Choice.*

The question of the succession to Mr. Fairbanks has not attracted more attention than the discussion in New York as to whether or not Senator Depew was to be accorded another term as the colleague of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt. At one time it was thought that Mr. Depew would be reelected, Mr. Platt being anxious to bring this result about, and public opinion being rather friendly than otherwise toward the continuance of the genial and eloquent Chauncey in public life. But the mastery of Republican politics in the State of

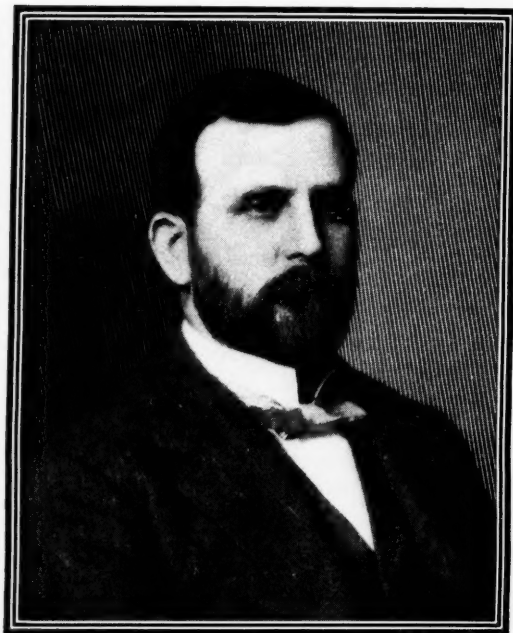
New York has passed out of the hands of Mr. Platt into those of the retiring governor, Mr. Odell. Although this able political manager now resumes private life after two terms as governor, he continues to hold the position of chairman of the State Republican Committee, and his influence has become paramount in the party organization. Governor Higgins, whose administration opens with the New Year, has taken a position of neutrality in the Senatorship contest, while Governor Odell has been supposed to favor the candidacy of the Hon. Frank S. Black, himself a former governor. It was, therefore, a current opinion among politicians last month that Mr. Depew might not be reelected.

*Some
Other
Senators.*

The appearance of Mr. Knox in the Senate as successor to the late Mr. Quay is gratifying to all friends of the administration, inasmuch as the President still counts upon his former Attorney-General as one of his ablest counselors, while the country looks upon him as a statesman of great intellect and high public spirit. In like manner, the country regards the appearance of Mr. Crane, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, in the seat left vacant by the death of Senator Hoar, as creditable to the good people of Massachusetts. In Missouri, the success of the Republicans in capturing the Legislature prevents the reelection of Senator Cockrell. At the end of his term, two months hence, Mr. Cockrell will have served continuously in the Senate for thirty years. It is remarkable to find what a hold he has gained upon the confidence of men of all parties. President Roosevelt's personal esteem for the Missourian is great, and was promptly shown by an offer to him of his choice between a membership in the Panama Canal Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Cockrell wisely preferred the Commerce position. His Republican successor, whosoever he may be, will not find it easy to live up to the high reputation fairly earned by Mr. Cockrell. The chances last month seemed to be in favor of the election of Mr. Thomas K. Niedringhaus, chairman of the Missouri State Republican Committee.

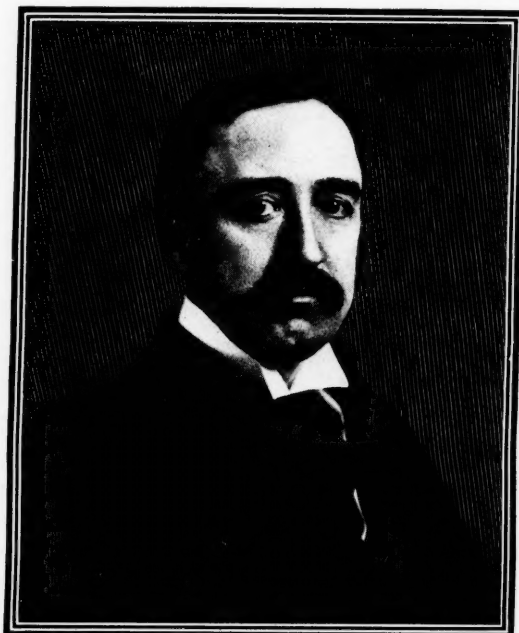
*Government
and Rural
Interests.*

It argues well for the work of the Government during the coming four years that this first message of the President after his election is devoted so entirely to matters affecting social interests. Thus, Mr. Roosevelt seems to perceive that agriculture and everything that relates to the development of the country and the life of the people on the land is now, quite as much as in earlier



PROF. WILLET M. HAYS.
(Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.)

days, the most important of our social and economic interests, and the section of the message devoted to the Department of Agriculture is a comprehensive statement of what is now the most fascinating and far-reaching work that the United States Government is doing in any direction whatsoever. For instance, the agricultural experiment stations in the different States are achieving wonderful results in the application of science to the improvement of every branch of farm industry. The scientific character of the Department of Agriculture is further illustrated by the appointment, last month, to the vacant position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of Prof. Willet M. Hays, of the Minnesota Agricultural College. Professor Hays has been identified with the remarkable work carried on at the United States agricultural experiment stations in the direction of improving the varieties of plants and animals which form the basis of our farm wealth. To all those having to do with scientific agriculture, he is well known, and his appointment deserves the highest commendation. The message reverts to the irrigation work of the Government, always a favorite topic with the President, and goes extensively into the subject of forestry and forest reserves. The President advises the concentration of everything relating to forest



HON. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX.
(New postmaster of New York.)

administration under the Department of Agriculture, relieving the Department of the Interior of any responsibility for the timber reserves. It is recommended that the limits of Yellowstone Park should be extended southward, that the cañon of the Colorado should be made a national park, and that the Yosemite and some of the groves of giant trees in California should also become national reserves.

Growth of the Postal Service. At some time during his administration the President must face important problems arising out of the immense development of the postal service. In the present message, he makes brief statement of a few very significant facts. The cost of the service during the last year was more than \$152,000,000, and the total receipts more than \$143,000,000, the deficit being nearly \$9,000,000. The rural free delivery service is steadily being extended, and there are now more than 27,000 rural routes, serving 12,000,000 people in the country districts, at some distance from the post-offices. Partly as a result of the growth of free delivery, the volume of mail matter has, within a period of about three or four years, increased more than 40 per cent. This speaks volumes for the increase in the habit of reading and the diffusion of intelligence among the people. After all,

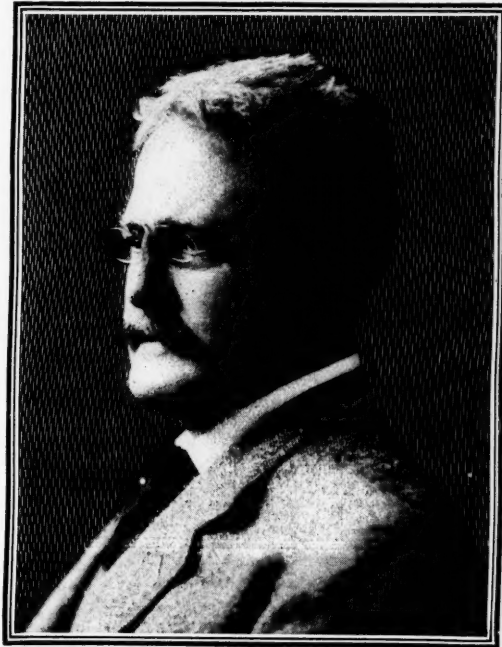
the greatest educational agency we possess in this country is the mail service. A position in the postal service hardly less important than that of the Postmaster-General is the headship of the post-office in New York City. This office is the working center for the foreign mail service, the distribution of second-class matter, the money-order business, and so on. The new postmaster of New York is Mr. William R. Willcox, who, under Mayor Low, was head of the Park Department. Mr. Willcox brings high purpose to his work, and it is believed that he can effect an immense improvement in this great office. He takes up the work opportunely, and the rewards of his success will be commensurate with the difficulties of his task.

Washington to be Made a Model City. Not only is the President interested in the condition of people in the country districts, but he also believes there are some things the federal government can do by way of example to aid in improving the welfare of people in towns and cities. He believes thoroughly in taking the city of Washington, for example, and making it not merely worthy in its public buildings and its monuments to be the capital of a great nation, but also a model in its treatment of the housing question and its provisions for the education and welfare of all its inhabitants. Washington is not to any great extent as yet an industrial center, but it grows steadily in population and in complexity of conditions, and the Government certainly ought to keep its municipal appointments and services on a par at every point with those of the most advanced communities.

Immigrants and Citizens. The subject of immigration is an important one from the standpoint of our social and political welfare, and the President discusses it in a broad spirit. He is not afraid of immigrants, no matter how numerous or from whatever country, if they are of the right kind. He makes no specific recommendation about the limiting of immigration, but calls for a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. He advises that the form and wording of all certificates of naturalization should be uniform throughout the country, and asks for a great increase in the federal control and supervision of this subject. In several other respects he recommends the careful consideration of laws relating to American citizenship, its privileges and its duties. In this connection, he advises a law against bribery and corruption in federal elections, and suggests a provision for publishing all contributions and expenditures made in the election of United States officers.

Races and Their Problems.

He advises some improvements in the organization of the work of the Indian Bureau, and he has appointed a new Indian Commissioner in the person of Mr. Francis E. Leupp, an experienced Washington correspondent, who is known to have given special study to the Indian question in the past. There is nothing in the message about the race question in the South, nor is there any mention of the proposition that Congress shall investigate franchise conditions with a view to



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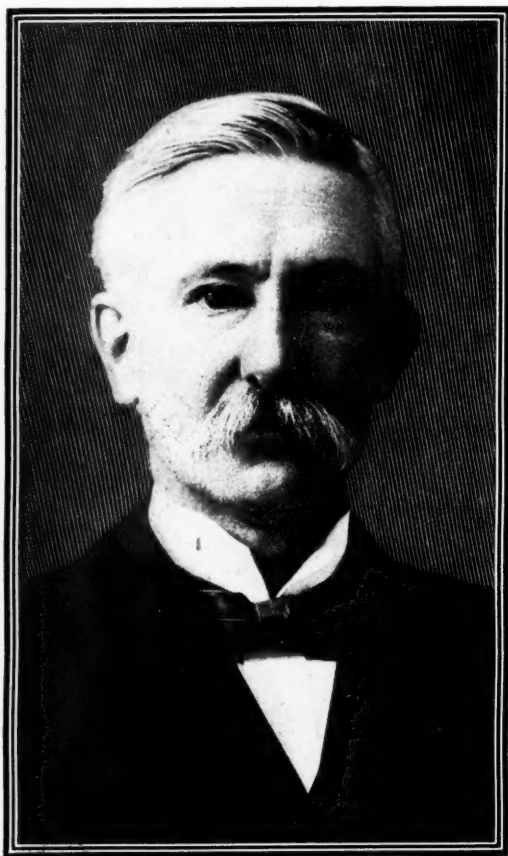
MR. FRANCIS E. LEUPP.

(The new Indian Commissioner.)

diminishing the representation of States that have so restricted the franchise as to exclude illiterates, and practically to disfranchise the mass of negro voters in a number of the Southern States. This is a subject that may be discussed a good deal in the near future.

Is the Tariff to be Revised?

The most conspicuous of the subjects omitted from the President's message is the tariff. His reasons for omitting it were well understood. He was deferring the subject either for a special message to be sent in during the present session, or else for presentation to the newly elected Congress,—whether at its first regular session next December or at an extra session to be called earlier in the year.



DR. ROBERT S. WOODWARD.

(New president of the Carnegie Institution.)

It is understood that the President believes in the desirability of various changes in the present tariff, in order to make it fit the conditions of business, as they have materially altered since the Dingley tariff was adopted in 1897. There is little disposition in any quarter to deal with the American tariff from the standpoint of those theoretical persons who talk abstractly about protection and free trade. The country is doing well under a protectionist policy, and is certainly going to maintain that policy for some time to come. It is not, therefore, a question of uprooting the trees in the orchard, but simply a question whether or not it would make the trees bear better and last longer to give them a pruning. The iron and steel men tell us we are about to enter upon the largest and most prosperous year in all the history of the American production of their commodities. No blind partisanship or pride of opinion ought to touch the tariff provisions that

relate to so vast an industry as this. But undoubtedly practical statesmanship, good business sense, and expert knowledge of the iron and steel industry could revise the iron and steel duties in such a way as to retain sufficient protection and safeguard American industry against an otherwise impending period of mischievous political tariff agitation.

*Panama
Affairs.*

The visit of Secretary Taft to Panama proved an agreeable one to the new Republic, and will have excellent practical results. It was a good thing also that a number of the members of the Congressional committees on the interoceanic canal visited the isthmus in November, inasmuch as some very important questions affecting the canal itself and the manner of carrying on its construction will have to be dealt with by Congress. The important thing about the earlier legislation was that it provided a way for making a start. Not much consideration was given to clauses relating to the Panama commission. That body is decidedly too large, and it ought to be either abolished altogether or very materially changed in its size, character, and functions. There must be further legislation affecting the government of the canal zone, and a decision must be reached as to the extent to which the canal will be made to approximate to the level of the oceans. It may be cut down to sea level, with many future advantages in actual use, but with great increase of initial cost and of time needed for completion. Or, if not constructed at sea level, it may be built on several alternative plans as respects the number and character of the locks, the cost, and the time needed for completion. While these questions must be dealt with in the first instance by engineers, the final decisions will be made by Congress. It is understood that Mr. Wallace, the chief engineer and the real builder of the canal, believes it will be best to spend the money and take the time to make a canal at sea level, while Admiral Walker, of the commission, thinks differently. In a public address, at Panama, Mr. Taft frankly explained that the attempt to enforce the Dingley tariff in the canal zone was a mistake. He added that he hoped for a sea-level canal, and estimated the cost at \$300,000,000.

*The
Carnegie
Institution.*

It would seem as if no great gift of money could have been more opportune than Mr. Carnegie's for the endowment of the institution that bears his name and that is devoted to the encouragement of scientific research. Dr. Gilman retires from the presidency, having presided over the initiation of this great work, and he is succeeded by Pro-

fessor Woodward, who has for some years been dean of the faculty of pure science at Columbia University, and has also served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In an early number of the REVIEW, the growth of the work of the Institution will be presented, together with some account of the personality and career of Dr. Woodward.

Our Neighbors to the South. Peace and progress mark the recent history of almost all Latin America. President Palma's message to the Cuban Congress, which reassembled in the middle of November, had given renewed evidence of the quiet and satisfactory way in which things are progressing in Cuba. Commerce, finance, education, and sanitary reform were given prominence in the message. In the city of Mexico, Gen. Porfirio Diaz was inaugurated, on December 1, for the seventh time, as President of Mexico; and Ramon Corral became First Vice-President of the Republic. With the exception of Venezuela, which seems to be suffering from too much government, the continent of South America is advancing rapidly along social and economic lines. It is a real Latin-American continent, as is pointed out by Mr. Charles Edmond Ackers, in his recent books. In addition to those of the original Spanish and Portuguese blood, great numbers of Italians, French, and Spaniards are immigrating there. Great as is our interest in the present and future of the continent, however, Europe still holds the advantage commercially. Europeans, Mr. Ackers says, have invested more than \$1,000,000,000 in South American securities, while American capital invested does not exceed \$15,000,000.

British Imperial Status. From the widely separated corners of the British Empire come reports of warlike preparations which make for peace. Under the administration of Lord Curzon (who gives in a leading article, quoted on another page of this issue, a survey of his term as Indian Viceroy), General Lord Kitchener had reorganized the Indian army. His plan makes possible greater rapidity of concentration and a more thorough distribution of the European troops,—who number 70,000 in a peace army of 221,000. This remodeling of the Indian army, coming on the heels of the expedition to Tibet, and the "mission" of the Indian Government to Afghanistan, had somewhat alarmed Russia, while in England, during the tension over the North Sea incident, it had been feared that the recent visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan to St. Petersburg portended a Muscovite invasion of India.

Australia, South Africa, the British Fleet. In Australia, after the recent defeat of the federal Labor party over the issue of the federal arbitration bill, the Parliament of the Commonwealth had settled down to discuss questions of tariff, income tax, general defense, and Chinese and Japanese immigration. Four years after the Boer War, Great Britain had found her pacification of South Africa so nearly completed that she could honor, as though he had been a Briton, the remains of ex-President Paul Krüger, which were reinterred in Pretoria, on December 16. Briton and Boer united in their respect for the dead ex-President, and, by King Edward's special request, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired over the remains. The labor question in South Africa bids fair to be settled by "John Chinaman." The serfdom of the black man under the Boer is being replaced by the coolie labor of the yellow man under the Briton. The entire empire has learned from the Russo-Japanese War the necessity of naval concentration, and the redistribution of the British fleet, announced early in December, is taken in Europe as an index of British foreign policy. In this redistribution there is (1) evident willingness to let Japan curb Russian naval ambitions in the far East; (2) an intention to watch closely German activities on the sea; and (3) faith in the peaceful friendly intentions of the United States to the extent of permitting the reduction of the British fleet in American waters to an almost negligible quantity.

Fortunes of the Combes Ministry in France. A ministerial escape from defeat—by two votes—on the question of a secret-spy service; an assault upon and the resignation of the minister of war, followed by the suicide of the assailant, and a duel between the Socialist leader, M. Jaurès, and the Nationalist, M. Paul Déroulède, over an insult to the memory of Joan of Arc,—these had been the sensations of a month in France. M. Combes had narrowly escaped defeat over a resolution criticising his circular directing government officials to furnish information concerning their colleagues. The exposure of this method of gaining information had caused General André's resignation of the portfolio of war. During the revelations, the war minister was attacked by M. Gabriel Syveton, a Nationalist deputy, who afterward committed suicide, with grave charges of misappropriation of funds hanging over him. The appointment of General André's successor, M. Henry Bertheaux, has caused something of a sensation, owing to the fact that he is a broker without military experience. He is the first to break the tradition of a military man to be war-head in the French

cabinet. The relations of the Republic to the Vatican are still strained, although, at his second Consistory, Pope Pius X. had proclaimed an allocution, recalling the origin of the Concordat, tracing its history, and explaining that the so-called "organic articles" (added in 1802 by Napoleon), under which the insurgent French bishops and the Combes ministry claim that the Church is interfering with the Republic's rights, had never been recognized by the Holy See either as law or as part of the Concordat. Although dignified and firm in tone, this allocution had been generally interpreted in secular circles as indicating a desire on the part of His Holiness to come to some definite understanding with the French Republic.

*Germany's
Financial
Troubles.*

Germany is facing a deficit of some \$73,000,000,—about 114 per cent. greater than the deficit of last year.

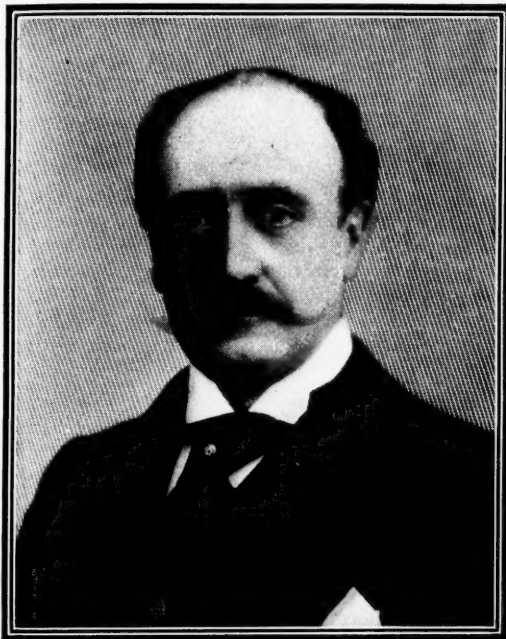
According to the report of Baron von Stengel, minister of finance, delivered to the Reichstag upon the assembling of that body, on December 1, the revenues of the empire from all sources have decreased, and the expenditures, present and prospective, are greater than ever before. The expenses connected with the campaign, in German Southwest Africa, against the Hereros, great as they have been, account for only one-sixth of the increased deficit, the greater part of which is due to the steady advance in military and naval expenses. The interest on the public debt, which was also announced, has risen from \$26,000,000 to \$28,000,000 annually, and the customs rates, owing to a diminution of grain imports, show a falling off of \$3,000,000. The naval budget calls for a large increase over that of last year. Most of it is to be expended in the construction of eight battleships, two cruisers, and several gunboats. The Prussian army budget for 1905 is estimated at \$116,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over last year. The only hope of checking the increase of the deficit, it had been announced, is the operation of the new commercial treaties. Meanwhile, the deficit must be met by borrowing, and the outlook for the commercial treaties is not very bright when it is considered that the first one negotiated (that with Austria) has been rejected by the other party. There is a growing inclination among the representatives in Parliament to criticise the arbitrary stand of the monarchy on various political, economic, and social matters; particularly is the pro-Russian attitude denounced by the Socialists. The ruling classes of Germany, however, are sympathetic toward autocracy and support Russia, because they regard her as the great bulwark of conservatism in Europe.

*Austria's
Internal
Troubles.*

Austria-Hungary seems to be never without troubles for any length of time. The Vienna Government, besides having to act as policeman in the Balkans, has now two serious internal disturbances, both of which threaten the stability of the empire. These are the Italian university question and the growing opposition of Hungary. One of the acute phases of the language problem in Austria, which causes as much uneasiness to the aged Emperor as the Bohemian language question, is the persistent agitation on the part of his Italian subjects for an Italian university,—in particular, for the establishment of an Italian faculty in the University of Trieste. This Austria had refused to do, for fear that, owing to racial hatred between Italians and German-speaking Austrians in the Italian provinces subject to Austria, the university might become the center of an anti-Austrian propaganda in a district which, for five centuries, Austria has tried to Germanize. The government had decided, instead, to institute an Italian faculty in the University of Innsbruck. This excited violent opposition on the part of the Italian students at Trieste, who, not being familiar with German, were forced to journey to Innsbruck for instruction. Rioting by students had taken place several times during the past year, resulting in some serious loss of life. Late in November last, an Hungarian artist, Prezzey, had been stabbed by the *gendarmes* during a riot, and at his funeral a demonstration had taken place which involved the calling out of the reserves. The national element is being emphasized, and, despite the efforts of the cabinets at Vienna and Rome, the Innsbruck affair, as it is called, may yet constitute a danger of grave proportions. Disorderly sessions of the Reichsrath at Vienna had also added to the troubles of the empire. In discussing the Innsbruck riots, several Socialist members had made personal attacks upon the ruling dynasty, one of them declaring that the Hapsburgs had "always regarded the country as an object of exploitation, and had been a burden on the people for six hundred years."

*Austria
versus
Hungary.*

Even Austrians themselves no longer deny that it is Hungary which is now the dominant partner in the dual monarchy. The commercial and economic progress of the Hungarian people during the past quarter of a century has greatly overshadowed that of Austria proper; and the aged Kaiser, Franz Joseph, sees in the increasing unruliness of the Hungarian Diet a revival of the ideas of the famous Kossuth, with almost a certainty of their realization, when, at his own



(Leader of the Radical party in the Hungarian Diet.)

death, the danger of disruption of the empire becomes acute. The Radical party, led by the younger Kossuth to-day, with its clamor for "merely personal rule,"—that is, entire separation from Austria, except that the Emperor should be also the King of Hungary,—is increasing in strength every year. Two years ago, an increase in the imperial army made it necessary to ask Hungary for a larger quota of troops. This the Diet at Budapest had not been willing to grant, unless the Imperial Government conceded Hungary's right to an entirely separate army, with Hungarian officers, and the Hungarian language. Last year, and the present year, had seen increases in the demand made upon Hungary for the imperial army. Other questions, particularly the reform of the electoral system, had aroused the country, and had finally united the opposition to Premier Tisza.

Obstruction in the Hun- garian Diet.

Obstruction in the Hungarian Diet. The demand for reform received great impetus upon the return from the United States of the Nationalist, Count Apponyi, who had imbibed many ideas of American liberty and progress. The Hungarian Diet assembled on October 9, and its sessions had been most stormy since that time, culminating, in the middle of December, in actual rioting when Count Tisza, the prime minister, en-

deavored to "railroad" through a bill by which the obstruction tactics of the opposition would be stopped. Personal assaults were made, furniture was broken, and general disorder ensued. The aged Emperor, knowing that the heir-apparent, the Grand Duke Ferdinand, is not popular in Hungary, and fearing the result of the united opposition, had desired to put an end to the obstruction at once and for all; first, by complimenting the Hungarian national pride in permitting the return to Budapest of the remains of Francis Rakoczi the Second, the Hungarian national hero, and second, by making obstruction illegal. Premier Tisza, who is an ardent patriot, although an advocate of the present régime, is a strong man, with a will and a body of steel. He looks more like an American or an Englishman than an Hungarian. If he should not succeed in breaking up the parliamentary deadlock, his successor (now that the ex-premier, Kolomán Szell, has resigned from the Liberal party), would probably be Count Julius Andrássy, the leader of the Deákists.

**No More
Sunday Bull-
fights in
Spain.**

No More Sunday Bull-fights in Spain. Signs of a social and economic awakening in Spain have been many during the past months. In March, 1904, a commission appointed by the Cortes, known as the Institute of Social Reforms, succeeded in



POLITICAL SKATING.

"We must hold fast or we fall."—From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

promulgating a law prohibiting work on Sundays, and enforcing the closing of all industrial and commercial establishments. In October, this body, after a heated discussion, ratified the absolute prohibition of Sunday bullfights. It was felt that a national custom so long established could not be abolished at once, but the prohibition of its observance on Sundays (the day on which nine-tenths of the bullfights took place) is considered to be the death-blow of bullfighting in Spain. The powerful Institute of Social Reforms, which has thus accomplished such a work for civilization, had also been investigating strikes in the kingdom, and had made some suggestions for bettering labor conditions, which the government is proceeding to carry out. The census of 1900, showing the population of the kingdom to be close to nineteen millions, indicates that the number of illiterates is being slowly reduced, the percentage of the population able to read and write having increased from 28½ in 1887 to 34 in 1900. Commercially, and industrially, also, Spain is progressing. Reports of the Spanish railroads for the year 1903 show a satisfactory improvement, and negotiations have been almost concluded with France for building two new railroads through the Pyrenees. The figures of Spain's general trade for the year 1903 show a great improvement over all preceding years of the decade, and a number of commercial treaties, notably one with Cuba, are being negotiated. Reforms are also being carried out in the army, so drastic as to cause the resignation of the cabinet on December 15. In the new ministry, General Azcarraga is premier and General Villar is minister of war. The death of the Princess Maria Mercedes, sister of King Alfonso, leaves the little Prince Alfonso the heir to the throne. Early in December, King Alfonso authorized his minister at Washington to sign the Spanish-American treaty of arbitration.

*The Russian
Zemstvo
Memorial.*

Assassination, it has been said, never brought about a revolution, but it has come very nearly doing so in the case of the late Russian minister of the interior, von Plehve. By making possible the selection of Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski, with his liberal, progressive views, it has resulted in what is virtual revolution in Russia. Encouraged by Prince Mirski's broad, progressive spirit and the reforms already due to his influence (as outlined in these pages last month), the zemstvos, or "county councils," of Russia assembled on November 19, without official sanction, it is true. The result of their deliberations was a memorial presented to the Czar asking for a more liberal administration and a representative government.

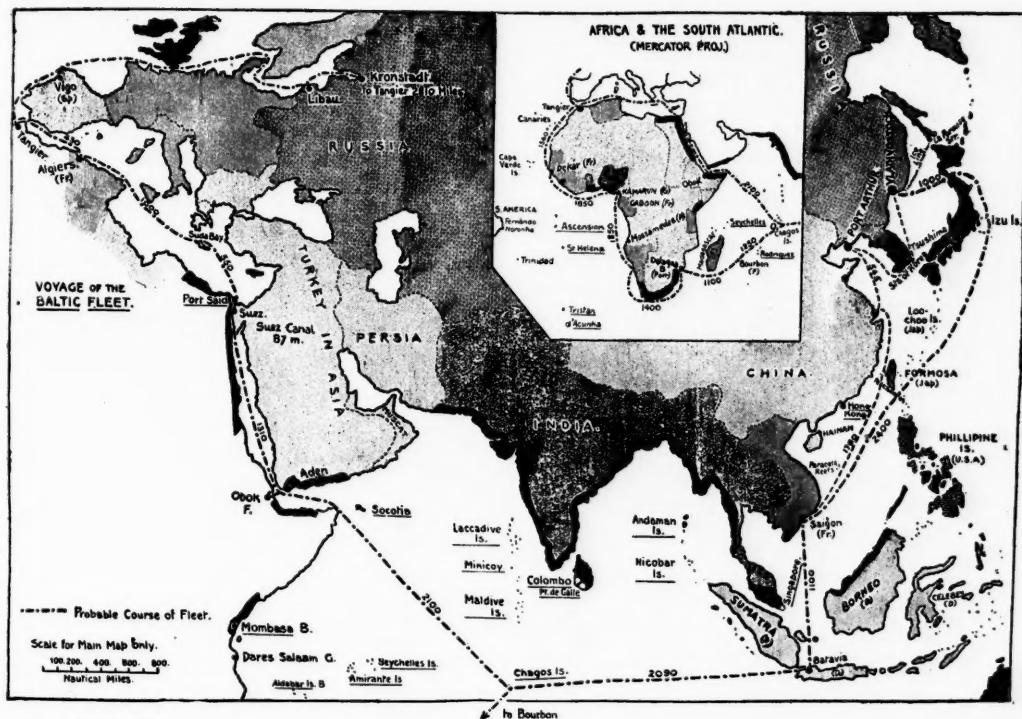
The chief resolution in the memorial as finally adopted was as follows:

In order to secure the proper development of the life of the state and the people, it is imperatively necessary that there be regular participation of national representatives, sitting as an especially elected body to make laws, regulate the revenues and expenditures, and determine the legality of the acts of the administration.

Not only did Prince Mirski escape criticism for permitting this meeting to be held, but the Czar received the memorial presented, and also gave an audience to the leaders of the zemstvo conference. A graphic and comprehensive analysis of conditions in Russia leading up to this meeting of the zemstvos, and pointing out the significance of the entire liberal movement, is presented in our pages this month by Dr. E. J. Dillon, who writes from St. Petersburg, and the history of the zemstvo as an institution will be found in our "Leading Articles" department.

*Progress of
Liberalism.*

Much had been hoped for from the progressive tendencies of the Emperor as influenced by his new minister of the interior. It had been hoped that on the imperial name-day (December 19), or immediately afterward, some reply would be given to the memorial, but these hopes were doomed to disappointment. A number of Socialistic and other radical demonstrations had taken place, principally among the students of St. Petersburg and Moscow, in favor of a constitution, but these outbreaks, although put down, had been handled with remarkable moderation, in many cases by appeals to reason; in not one instance had the Cossack whip been employed. A signal victory for the new liberal movement was the drafting of a plan for the amelioration of the condition of the peasants, submitted to the Czar by former Minister of Finance Witte. His recommendations have the indorsement of Prince Mirski, and, it is reported, the cordial approval of the Czar. Among other signs of progress and liberty had been the Emperor's decree that, beginning January 1, 1905, the Finnish language would be permitted in the official deliberations of the Finnish Senate. The radical revolutionary elements in the empire, embracing nineteen different official bodies,—Poles, Finns, Jews, and Muscovites themselves,—are reported to have come to a complete understanding. They had decided not to embarrass Prince Mirski by hostile demonstrations. The disturbances which had actually taken place are in some quarters attributed to the action of the bureaucracy, which is fighting for its life and trying to create a feeling against the liberal movement.



From the National Review.

THE VOYAGE OF THE BALTIC FLEET, SHOWING DISTANCES.
(Coasts under British influence are black on this map.)

The Baltic Fleet's Progress.

Speculation as to whether Russia's Baltic fleet will ever reach the Yellow Sea, or where it will meet Admiral Togo, increases as the now famous ships make their slow progress toward Port Arthur. By the end of the first week in December, Rear Admiral Voelkersam's squadron, consisting of the lighter battleships and most of the cruisers, had passed through the Strait of Babel Mandeb into the Arabian Sea. By the middle of December, the main section of the fleet, composed of the five heavier battleships, under Admiral Rozhdestvenski himself, which had taken the longer voyage by way of the Cape of Good Hope, had been reported off French Congo, about halfway down the west coast of Africa. It had been generally assumed that the squadrons would unite at some point in northern Madagascar and there refit. This is French territory, by the way, and opens up the question of neutrality. The third squadron of the fleet had left later than the other two, and was reported entering the Mediterranean when Admiral Voelkersam's ships left the Red Sea. Distances and courses will be seen by the map we reproduce. The St. Petersburg daily, *Novoye Vremya*, declares that the entire

fleet consumes over 3,000 tons of coal daily when steaming at reduced speed, a consumption which would increase three-fold if full speed were attained. Under the most favorable circumstances, the fleet might reach Port Arthur by the first of February, although it will probably not do so earlier than the first of March, this reckoning not taking account of Admiral Togo. Having destroyed the Russian fleet in the harbor of Port Arthur, the Japanese admiral had taken his heavier ships into dock at Sasebo to be refitted, and then had left for Singapore. This fact, with the announcement that the Japanese Government had warned neutral commerce to keep away from the Pescadores and to be careful along the coast of southern China, would indicate that Admiral Rozhdestvenski will not get into the Yellow Sea without testing the mettle of Japan's hitherto victorious sea-fighters.

Can Rozhdestvenski be Reinforced?

With the destruction of the remaining Russian warships in Port Arthur harbor, the problem before the Baltic fleet became more grave. Although it had been generally believed that Admiral Rozhdestvenski had been coaling and taking in supplies at a

number of French ports along the route, and that France would strain her neutrality even to the point of permitting the Baltic fleet to make its base at some port of Madagascar, yet with all ports under English influence absolutely closed to his warships, Admiral Rozhstvenski would find it very difficult to reach his destination. According to the situation as outlined in the European press, in the middle of December, Russia had two courses open to her,—either to recall the Baltic fleet (and it was once rumored that the Czar had already done this) or to defy the treaty of Paris and send the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles to reinforce Admiral Rozhstvenski. A number of Russian leaders, among them Admiral Alexiev and Captain Klado, the latter one of the witnesses to appear before the North Sea Inquiry Commission, had been openly urging that the Black Sea fleet, irrespective of treaty considerations, be sent through the Dardanelles. Captain Klado had gone even further. He had severely criticised the laxity of the Russian admiralty in its conduct of the war. When his criticisms appeared in the *Novoye Vremya*, the captain was arrested and imprisoned, and almost immediately became a popular hero. The idea of sending out the Black Sea fleet, and thus defying Great Britain, had evidently struck a popular chord. It is doubtful, however, whether the Black Sea fleet is in condition to be sent to the far East, reliable reports indicating that most of the ships are dismantled and laid up. Moreover, the naval authorities at St. Petersburg had officially announced that Russia has no intention of sending out the fleet.

*The Facing
Armies in
Manchuria.*

For a month following the middle of November, the armies of Kuropatkin and Oyama had faced each other on the banks of the Shaho River without any clashing more serious than outpost skirmishes. There had been a number of artillery duels, and General Rennenkampf, with his Cossacks, had defeated several Japanese scouting parties; but neither side seemed ready for a general advance. Contrary to the general belief, the setting in of winter had not seriously affected either army. Food, clothing, and other supplies had been sufficient, and on both sides the Red Cross Society had succeeded in thoroughly organizing its work. Each bank of the river, correspondents had said, was transformed into an underground city, trenches and bomb-proof retreats having been dug, into which 220,000 Russians, and perhaps 240,000 Japanese, were living, waiting the favorable opportunity to attack each other,—“a womanless, childless city, which produces

nothing, and consumes every day one thousand tons of food.” Kuropatkin, it had been reported, was awaiting reinforcements by way of Harbin, and Oyama did not care to move until Port Arthur had fallen, and General Nogi could bring his 70,000 men to swell the main Japanese army. Japan's completion of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and the readjustment of the line from Newchwang to Liao-Yang, had been answered by Russia with the announcement that she had begun the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Moscow to the seat of the war. General Kaulbars, who will command the third Manchurian army, under General Kuropatkin, had arrived at Mukden, and almost the same day Admiral Alexiev, his resignation as Viceroy of the far East being accepted by the Czar, had arrived in St. Petersburg. In an interview which appeared in a Paris newspaper, the admiral had made some interesting statements as to the management of the campaign, practically repudiating all responsibility, however, and declaring that he had foreseen and predicted the war, but had never desired it.

*The
Situation at
Port Arthur.*

It is becoming increasingly evident that Port Arthur's capacity for resistance has been greatly underestimated. Despite the significant successes of the Japanese investing force, during November and December, the garrison, according to General Stoessel's latest report to the Czar (on December 19) was confident of holding out for several months—until the arrival of the Baltic fleet, which was expected there by February 1. On December 2, after a series of attacks lasting a month, and with terrible loss of life, the Japanese succeeded in capturing a very important position, known as 203-Meter Hill, dominating not only the harbor, but the heart of the town itself. General Stoessel declares that this hill cost his enemy 20,000 men, and General Nogi admits heavy losses. Mounting guns on this commanding position, the Japanese at once bombarded the Russian warships in the harbor, under Admiral Wirenus. Effective reply was impossible, and after forty-eight hours' bombardment, the battleships *Pobieda*, *Retvizan*, *Peresviet*, and *Poltava*, the cruisers *Bayan* and *Pallada*, and the gunboats *Giliak* and *Amur* were battered and sunk. Several days later, two Japanese torpedo boats (which were afterward lost) succeeded in reaching and disabling the Russian battleship *Sevastopol*, thus completing the destruction of Russia's naval fighting force at Port Arthur. A number of gunboats and destroyers had been still unaccounted for, and there were transports and hospital ships in the harbor, but no fighting force worthy the

name. A partial offset to the destruction of the Russian ships was the loss, on November 30, of the Japanese cruiser *Saiyō* by a mine.

United Japan.

The Japanese Imperial Diet was opened on November 28 by the Emperor in person, with a formal address in which His Majesty expressed his intention of submitting a scheme for meeting war expenditures and his delight over the victory of his arms and the coöperation of his people. Just before the meeting of the Diet, Premier Count Katsura had made public a carefully prepared statement of Japan's contentions and expectations. Most of these points had been presented before, but it is interesting to note Count Katsura's declaration that, "while everything seems to hinge on the fall of Port Arthur, I do not console myself with the thought that the capture of that ill-fated fortress will bring the war to a speedy termination." Japan, said Count Katsura further, is ready to sacrifice her last man and her last cent for victory in this war, which means her national existence. Financially, politically, and economically, Japan, he declared, was in a satisfactory and united condition. "We have no war party, and no peace party, as Russia has; but, on the contrary, our nation is one and united, with a determination to fight to the last extremity." Very interesting and valuable confirmation of Count Katsura's words is found in Mr. Frederick Palmer's book (noticed in our book department this month) on General Kuroki's campaign. Japan, Mr. Palmer believes, would not in generations suffer any physical exhaustion from her war with Russia. Upon returning to the Island Empire, he says, "you felt more than ever the Japanese point of view in the struggle of the overcrowded islands against a country that has more land than she can develop in a thousand years." After all, "little" Japan is not so accurate a characterization as the world has believed. The Island Empire is larger than England, and more populous. She has six million more people than France. Within six months, she has sent over sea six armies, each of which was as big as either army that met at Waterloo. In eight months, she has sent to Manchuria twice as many soldiers as England sent to South Africa in two years.

The Possible Shifting of Alliances.

That the rise of Japan as a great power, and that her challenge of Russia,—no matter what may be the actual final result of the present conflict,—will bring about a new grouping of the great powers of the world, seems to be the deepening impression in Europe.

A shifting of European alliances is taken for granted. Despite the Franco-Russian alliance and the traditional antipathy between Teuton and Slav, there has been an unmistakable drawing together of Germany and Russia and a distinct alienation of France from her ally. For years, Germany has been trying to break up the Franco-Russian alliance, which has been her nightmare. It begins to look as though German statesmen had already found in the present war an opportunity to make friends with Russia while striking a blow at France. Frenchmen, during the past fifteen years, have loaned to Russia about \$1,600,000,000—on practically unsecured notes—besides which they have invested nearly \$500,000,000 more in private Russian enterprises, largely on the promise of governmental support. And Russia continues to borrow. But there are signs that the French are beginning to weary of the load. The last Russian loan of \$270,000,000 was floated in Brussels, and underwritten, it is generally understood, by German bankers. The course pursued so far by the German Government during the war (in the case, especially, of German commerce interfered with by Russian cruisers) has been such as to warrant the belief that Berlin was striving very hard to please St. Petersburg. If Germany can supplant France in Russia's affection, there will be nothing left for the Republic except to make more deep and lasting her friendship with England, already so auspiciously begun. With France detached from her alliance with Russia, there would be very little reason for the continuance of the triple alliance, under the bonds of which Austria and Italy have already begun to show signs of restlessness.

Could Japan and Russia Join Hands?

In the matter of alliances, a most sensational idea has been advanced and attributed to the initiation of the German Kaiser. This is nothing less than a Russo-Japanese alliance. According to reports from St. Petersburg, an alliance with Japan is now recognized as an indispensable condition for the success of Russia's Eastern policy. The Czar's government, it is said, has determined, for the sake of its prestige, to defeat Japan, but is firmly convinced that, after victory, a permanent peace must be secured with Japan by means of an offensive and defensive alliance. The idea is not absolutely new. It will be recalled that Austria and Prussia became allies almost immediately after their war of 1866. Such a plan might be acceptable to the peculiar exigencies of Russian diplomacy in its need when facing a domestic crisis; but, unless her whole history and national characteristics have belied her, it could never find approval in Japan.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From November 21 to December 20, 1904.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 5.—The third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress is begun; both branches adjourn out of respect to the memory of Senators Hoar and Quay.

December 6.—President Roosevelt's annual message is read in both branches. . . . In the Senate, Mr. Knox (Rep., Penn.) and Mr. Crane (Rep., Mass.) are sworn in. . . . In the House, bills for an inquiry into the affairs of the Panama Railroad and for publicity of corporations' affairs are introduced.

December 7.—In the Senate, Mr. T. C. Platt (Rep., N. Y.) introduces a bill to reduce the Congressional representation of the Southern States; the nominations of Secretaries Morton and Moody, Attorney-General Moody, Postmaster-General Wynne, and William R. Willcox as postmaster of New York are confirmed. . . . In the House, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill is introduced.

December 9.—The House passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

December 12.—The Senate considers the pure food bill and the Philippine railroad bill. . . . The House passes a bill transferring control of forest reserves from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture.

December 13.—The House, by a large majority, votes to impeach Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States Court of Northern Florida.

December 14.—In the Senate, a committee from the House presents impeachment charges against Judge Swayne, and a committee of five Senators is appointed to consider them. . . . In the House, a committee to prepare articles of impeachment against Judge Swayne is appointed.

December 15.—The Senate adopts a resolution providing for consideration of the Swayne impeachment charges. . . . In the House, the Hill financial bill is taken up and discussed.

December 16.—The Senate passes the Philippine public improvement bill by a vote of 44 to 23.

December 19.—The House passes a bill reincorporating the Red Cross.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

November 21.—President Roosevelt appoints Francis E. Leupp, of the District of Columbia, Commissioner of Indian affairs, *vice* William A. Jones, resigned.

December 3.—It is announced that Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A. (retired), accepts an appointment as adjutant-general on the staff of Governor-elect William L. Douglas, of Massachusetts.

December 8.—The Republican managers in Maryland decide not to contest the electoral vote of that State.

December 17.—The Colorado Supreme Court throws out the vote of four Denver precincts, giving to the Republicans control of the State Legislature.

December 19.—The United States Supreme Court decides that railroads are compelled under the law to provide safety appliances.

December 20.—Senator Platt, of New York, calls a conference of Republicans favorable to the reelection of Senator Depew.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

November 21.—Representatives of the Russian zemstvos adopt a memorial to the Czar (see page 34).

November 22.—Chief of Police Salazar, of Santiago, Cuba, is arrested on charges of bribery and malfeasance in office.

November 24.—In the Cuban budget for the next fiscal year, the estimated expenses of the government are \$19,138,104, and the estimated revenues, \$19,699,850.

November 25.—The Australian defense scheme passes the federal House.

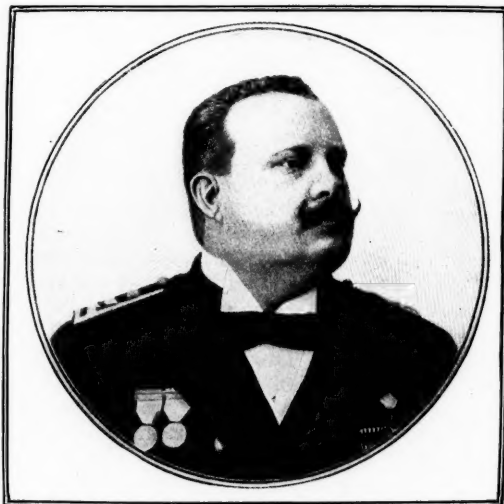
November 27.—Ten thousand Socialists in Vienna make a demonstration against the government.

November 28.—The Cuban House passes the bill prohibiting religious processions in the streets.

November 30.—The Japanese Diet is opened by the Emperor. . . . King Victor Emmanuel opens the Italian Parliament.

December 1.—General Porfirio Diaz is inaugurated as President of Mexico for the seventh time. . . . The Servian ministers of public works, education, and justice resign because of a disagreement in the cabinet over the building of new railroads. . . . The German Reichstag meets.

December 9.—At the opening of the Finnish Diet, the



KING CHARLES I. OF PORTUGAL.
(Who has just paid a visit to England.)

speech from the throne promises the introduction of bills limiting the application of objectionable laws.

December 10.—Earl Grey takes the oath of office as governor-general of Canada. . . . The Brazilian Senate passes a bill to build twenty-eight warships.

December 13.—The opposition in the Hungarian Diet drives out the guard of Premier Tisza and wrecks the House.



GRACE REFORMED CHAPEL, WASHINGTON.
(The church attended by President Roosevelt.)

December 15.—The Spanish cabinet resigns.

December 16.—King Alfonso of Spain appoints the new cabinet, as follows: Premier and minister of marine, General Azcarraga; minister of finance, Senor Castellano; minister of the interior, Senor Vardillo; minister of foreign affairs, Marquis Aguilar de Campo; minister of instruction, Senor Lacierva; minister of justice, Senor Ugarte; minister of agriculture, Senor Cardenas; minister of war, General Villar.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 21.—Prince George of Greece addresses a memorandum to the powers urging the union of Crete with Greece....The Hague Court of Arbitration begins hearings on the dispute between Japan and Great Britain, France, and Germany as to the tax on houses in foreign concessions.

November 22.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany is signed at Washington.

November 23.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Portugal is signed at Washington.

November 24.—Ambassador Choate announces in London that the terms of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty have been agreed upon.

November 25.—The Anglo-Russian North Sea convention is signed at St. Petersburg.

November 26.—The Russian supreme prize court declares the British steamer *Cheltenham* a lawful prize.

November 28.—The Panama contentions in matters affecting the United States are made known to Secretary Taft at a conference in Panama....It is announced that Russia has accepted the invitation of the United



MADAME STOESEL.
(The heroine of Port Arthur.)

States to conclude an arbitration treaty....The British and Russian governments invite the United States to appoint a naval officer as a member of the court of inquiry to investigate the North Sea case.

November 30.—President Roosevelt appoints Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., to represent the United States on the North Sea court of inquiry.

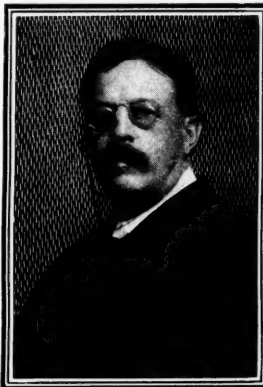
December 4.—Secretary Taft issues an executive order at Panama, which settles all points in dispute between the Republic of Panama and the United States.

December 7.—The French Senate, by a vote of 252 to 37, approves the Anglo-French colonial treaty.

December 8.—Austria-Hungary offers to reopen negotiations for a commercial treaty with Germany....British holders of Colombian bonds ask President Roosevelt to be arbitrator of the amount of debt to be assumed by Panama....Ratifications of the Anglo-French colonial treaty are exchanged.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 21.—Da Pass, on Marshal Oyama's right flank, is taken by the Japanese....A German ship, laden with clothing, medicine, and food, is seized by a Japanese warship near Port Arthur.



DR. FLAVEL S. LUTHER.
(Recently inaugurated president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.)

November 22.—Admiral Skrydlov arrives at Vladivostok....A Japanese bombardment of Port Arthur sets fire to buildings near the arsenal.

November 24.—Russia decides to issue in January, 1905, a loan of \$260,000,000.

November 26.—The Japanese make a general assault on Shungshushan and other forts at Port Arthur.

November 28.—A Japanese attack on the Russian eastern flank, on the Shakhe River, is repulsed by the Russians after heavy fighting.

November 30.—The Japanese capture 203-Metre Hill, one of the main defenses of Port Arthur; the Russians make six unsuccessful attempts to retake it.

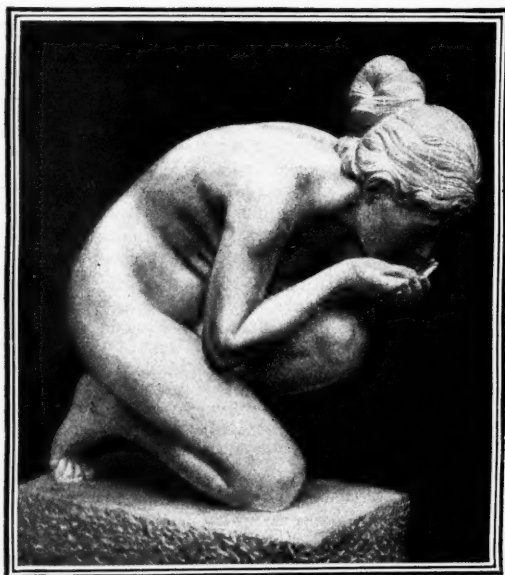
December 3.—A truce of six hours is arranged at Port Arthur to enable each side to bury its dead and remove the wounded from the slopes of 203-Metre Hill.

December 7.—It is announced that the Russian battleship *Poltava* has been sunk at Port Arthur by shells from the Japanese guns on 203-Metre Hill and that the battleship *Retvizan*, a cruiser, and other vessels have been seriously damaged by the fire.

December 10.—The Japanese cruiser *Saiyen* strikes a Russian mine off Port Arthur and sinks.

December 12.—It is said by the Japanese that four Russian battleships and two cruisers have been completely disabled at Port Arthur.

December 17.—Some of Admiral Togo's ships sail from Port Arthur south.



"THE DRINKING MAIDEN." BY ERNST WENCK.

(Declared by the judges to be the finest piece of sculpture exhibited at the Dresden art exposition of 1904.)

December 18.—The north fort of East Kikwan Hill, near Port Arthur, is blown up by a Japanese mine; infantry occupy the position.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 23.—The United States cruiser *Pennsylvania* establishes a new record for the navy by making an average speed of 22.43 knots an hour.

November 26.—President Roosevelt visits the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

November 28.—The Department of Commerce begins its investigation of the petroleum industry.

December 1.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis closes.

December 3.—The United States armored cruiser *Tennessee* is launched at Philadelphia.

December 13.—Dr. R. S. Woodward, of Columbia University, is chosen president of the Carnegie Institution.

December 17.—In the burning of the steamer *Glen Island*, on Long Island Sound, nine lives are lost.



THE LATE CHARLES NELAN, THE CARTOONIST.

OBITUARY.

November 21.—Rev. Albert Watson, formerly principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, 77.

November 22.—Rear-Admiral John Russell Bartlett, U.S.N. (retired), 60.

November 26.—Augusto Rotoli, the composer, 57.... Roger Riordan, author, critic, and journalist, 56.

November 28.—Mme. Janaushek, the well-known actress, 74.... Rev. Jeremiah E. Rankin, D.D., formerly president of Howard University, 76.... Rev. William M. Paxton, D.D., formerly president of Princeton Theological Seminary, 80.... Lord Ridley (Sir Matthew White), 62.

November 29.—The Earl of Hardwicke, 37.... Gen. Sir Collingwood Dickson, V. C., 87.

December 1.—Dr. Leonard F. Pitkin, a well-known New York physician, 46.

December 2.—Mrs. George Henry Gilbert, the oldest actress on the American stage, 83.... Rev. Edward H. Welch, a distinguished Jesuit of Washington, D.C., 83.

December 5.—Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., of Boston, 63.... Adeline Sergeant, the English novelist, 53.... Ex-Postmaster-General James N. Tyner, 78.... Henry P. Moulton, United States District-Attorney for the Massachusetts district, 60.

December 6.—William Blaikie, the author of "How to Get Strong," 61.... Rev. James D. Barbee, D.D., a leader in Southern Methodism, 72.

December 7.—Hugh McLaughlin, the well-known Democratic politician of Kings County, N. Y., 77.... Charles Nelan, the cartoonist,

THE LATE MRS. G. H. GILBERT.
(In the character of "Countess Gucki.")

46.... Samuel S. Mitchell, the American artist.

December 8.—Judge Greenleaf Clark, president of the Board of Regents of Minnesota University, 69.

December 10.—Dr. William H. Bigler, a well-known homeopathic physician of Philadelphia, 64.

December 11.—Rev. John White Chadwick, D.D., the Unitarian clergyman and author, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 64.

December 14.—Lemuel Clarke Davis, editor of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, 69.

December 15.—Brig.-Gen. Samuel M. Whitside, U.S.A. (retired), 65.... Norman Maccoll, former editor of the *London Athenæum*, 61.

December 16.—Ossian D. Ashley, a well-known American railroad man, 83.

December 18.—Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, the well-known homeopathist, 70.

December 20.—Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, Roman Catholic bishop of Pittsburgh, 77.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904.

States.	POPULAR VOTE.								ELECTORAL VOTE.		
	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Correagan, Soc. Lab.	Scattering.	Pluralities.		Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.
								Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.		
Alabama	22,472	79,857	863	612	5,051	.....	.....	.....	57,385	.....	11
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	1,816	993	2,318	.....	.....	.....	17,574	.....	9
California	205,226	89,294	29,535	7,380	.....	.....	333	115,932	.....	10	.....
Colorado	134,687	100,105	4,304	3,438	824	336	.....	34,582	.....	5	.....
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	4,543	1,506	495	575	.....	38,180	.....	7	.....
Delaware	23,712	19,347	146	607	51	.....	.....	4,365	.....	3	.....
Florida	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	.....	.....	.....	18,732	.....	5
Georgia	24,203	83,472	197	684	22,635	.....	.....	.....	59,269	.....	13
Idaho	47,783	18,480	4,949	1,013	353	.....	.....	29,303	.....	3	.....
Illinois	632,645	327,606	69,225	34,770	6,725	4,698	830	305,039	.....	27	.....
Indiana	368,289	274,345	12,013	23,496	2,444	1,598	.....	93,944	.....	15	.....
Iowa	307,907	149,141	14,847	11,601	2,207	.....	.....	158,766	.....	13	.....
Kansas	212,955	86,174	15,869	7,306	6,253	.....	.....	126,781	.....	10	.....
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	596	.....	.....	11,893	.....	13
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,503	.....	9
Maine	64,437	27,630	2,106	1,510	338	.....	.....	36,807	.....	6	.....
Maryland	109,497	109,446	2,247	3,034	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	1	7
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,294	2,359	.....	92,076	.....	16	.....
Michigan	361,866	134,170	8,946	13,324	1,144	1,024	.....	227,696	.....	14	.....
Minnesota	214,978	68,631	6,376	5,603	2,004	.....	.....	146,347	.....	11	.....
Mississippi	3,147	53,280	392	.....	1,424	.....	.....	.....	50,133	.....	10
Missouri	321,449	296,312	13,009	7,191	4,226	1,674	.....	25,137	.....	18	.....
Montana	34,932	21,773	5,676	335	1,520	208	.....	13,159	.....	3	.....
Nebraska	138,558	52,921	7,412	6,323	20,518	.....	1,181	85,637	.....	8	.....
Nevada	6,867	3,982	928	.....	344	.....	344	2,885	.....	3	.....
New Hampshire	54,180	33,995	1,090	749	83	.....	.....	20,185	.....	4	.....
New Jersey	251,937	177,339	9,562	6,898	3,703	2,676	.....	74,598	.....	12	.....
New York	859,533	683,981	36,833	20,787	7,459	9,127	.....	175,552	.....	39	.....
North Carolina	82,470	124,121	124	361	819	.....	.....	41,651	.....	12	.....
North Dakota	52,658	14,296	1,945	1,105	153	.....	.....	38,362	.....	4	.....
Ohio	600,095	344,940	36,260	19,339	1,401	2,633	.....	255,155	.....	23	.....
Oregon	60,455	17,521	7,619	3,806	753	.....	.....	42,934	.....	4	.....
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	21,863	33,717	.....	2,211	2,568	505,519	.....	34	.....
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	956	768	.....	488	.....	16,766	.....	4	.....
South Carolina	2,554	52,563	.....	.....	1	21	.....	.....	50,009	.....	9
South Dakota	72,083	21,969	3,138	2,965	1,240	.....	.....	50,114	.....	4	.....
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,354	1,889	2,491	.....	.....	.....	26,284	.....	12
Texas	51,242	167,200	2,791	4,292	8,062	421	.....	.....	115,958	.....	18
Utah	62,446	33,413	5,767	.....	.....	.....	36	29,083	.....	3	.....
Vermont	40,459	9,777	859	792	.....	.....	.....	30,682	.....	4	.....
Virginia	47,880	80,648	218	1,383	359	56	.....	.....	32,768	.....	12
Washington	101,540	28,098	10,023	3,229	609	1,592	.....	73,442	.....	5	.....
West Virginia	132,608	100,850	1,572	4,413	99	.....	.....	31,758	.....	7	.....
Wisconsin	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530	223	2	156,057	.....	13	.....
Wyoming	20,489	8,930	1,077	217	.....	.....	.....	11,559	.....	3	.....
Totals	7,630,893	5,106,649	397,208	258,039	114,106	32,516	5,294	3,048,403	524,159	336	140

The figures in the above table are taken from the final official returns, in so far as they could be obtained up to the time that this number of the REVIEW went to press. The vote for the elector receiving the highest number of ballots on each party ticket is given in each case.

The total vote cast for President was 13,544,705; Roosevelt's plurality, 2,524,244; Roosevelt's majority, 1,717,081. The total vote in 1900 was 13,961,566; McKinley's plurality in that year, 849,790; his majority, 456,259.





UNCLE SAM (to President Roosevelt): "Before you can bring about world peace, you must establish peace in your own land by killing the trust monster."

From the *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam).



THE GODDESS OF PEACE: "Fly away, my doves. Roosevelt would snare you."

From *Fischietto* (Turin).

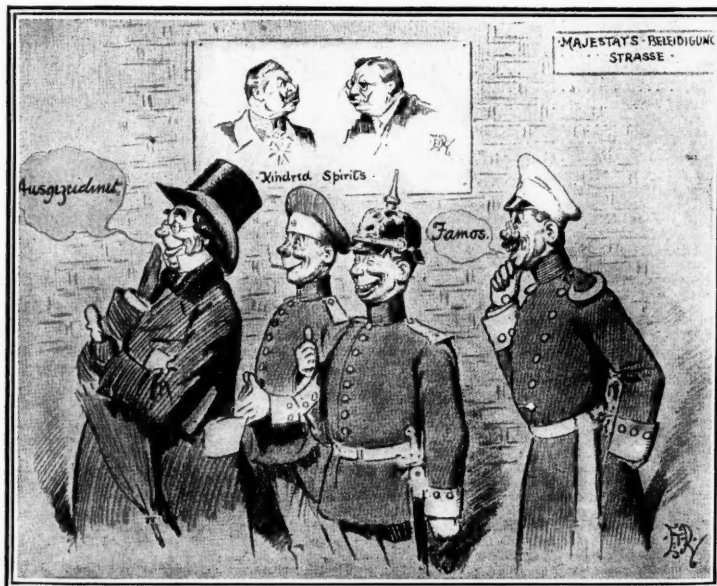


KINDRED SPIRITS OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE.
The German Kaiser and President Roosevelt.

From *Punch* (London).

SOME FOREIGN CARTOONS ON INTERNATIONAL TOPICS.

THE European cartoonists are taking increased interest in American affairs, as witness several cartoons on this page. Several weeks ago, *Punch*, of London, published a cartoon showing the Kaiser and President Roosevelt as "Kindred Spirits of the Strenuous Life." In Berlin, the police tore that page out of copies of the English weekly before it could be sold, whereupon *Punch*, a week or two later, published the supplementary cartoon at the bottom of this page. The North Sea incident and Stoessel, at Port Arthur, have been much dwelt upon by the cartoonists.



CONFISCATED BY THE BERLIN POLICE.—From *Punch* (London).



AVE, CÆSAR!

(Dedicated to the gallant defender of Port Arthur.)

"The honor of the Russian eagles is untarnished, and to avoid further bloodshed, humanity desires, with one accord, the surrender of the heroic remains of the garrison."—*Times*.

From *Punch* (London).



THE ROZHESTVENSKI METHOD.

"When in doubt, I would rather fire at ten friends than an enemy."—From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



TWO CABLES.

1. A cable from New York to the press announces that the United States ambassador to St. Petersburg declares that the war has scarcely changed the ordinary life of the country. The season this year at St. Petersburg is almost as gay as ever.

2. The wounded, who, for the most part, have been injured in hand-to-hand fighting, are painfully dragging themselves toward Mukden. One sees them in the middle of inundated fields, taking refuge on little islands in order to escape being drowned.—From *Le Rire* (Paris).



THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF IT.

BRITANNIA TO RUSSIA: "I have lost the fishing—. Now you've got to pay me for all the herrings of the North Sea."—From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA IN RUSSIA.

BY E. J. DILLON.

RUSSIA is in the throes of a great political and social change. Instead of annexing part of Asia by violent means, as many expected she would, she bids fair to be herself annexed to Europe by a seemingly peaceful process, and to join the ranks of self-governing nations. Timid hopes have hardened into beliefs, secret desires have become loud demands. The magic word "constitution" has been frequently pronounced of late even in public and the persons who uttered it have undergone no punishment. "Down with the autocracy!" has been shouted by students and others within and without the walls of public edifices and the prison has not received one additional inmate in consequence. The press frankly discusses a change of *régime* which three months ago it would have been rank treason to allude to. The presidents of local self-governing assemblies have met privately in St. Petersburg, constituting an improvised parliament, and have passed resolutions demanding liberty of the press, liberty of speech, liberty of public meeting, a habeas corpus act, and a representative assembly empowered to vote supplies, control the budget, make laws, and call ministers to account.

Foreign lands and Siberia have given up some of their exiles, the prisons have returned a percentage of their political prisoners. Liberal journals have sprung up and are preaching the new birth of political Russia; old ones sharply criticise the past and hopefully forecast the future. Students turn from science to welcome the advent of justice, crowds assemble suddenly on the slightest provocation in a country where a public meeting is a heinous crime. Strangers fraternize in the streets, buying newspapers and congratulating each other on the new birth of the nation.

The world is astonished at the suddenness of the movement. But in reality it came as a surprise only to outsiders, who had no leisure to note and analyze the symptoms, which were many and unmistakable.

The salient fact of the situation, as Russian patriots apprehend it, is that the governing machine came to a standstill. The blind men who led the blindfold found themselves in a no-thoroughfare, and the latter, undoing the bandage around their eyes, resolved to see for themselves in future. The crevices and safety valves which every civilized society needs and pos-

sesses were gradually closed up by successive Russian rulers until at last, in lieu of harmless steam and smoke, deadly explosions followed each other in rapid succession. To become a minister of the interior was to be doomed to a sudden and violent death without even such poor solace as the consciousness of public sympathy.

What foreigners noticed was the broad and odious distinction made between Russians and men of other races, who were treated as an inferior class. All were the Czar's subjects; all were obliged to serve, support, and in case of need, to die for the autocracy. And, one and all, they did their duty unselfishly and well. Yet the Finns, the Armenians, the Poles, the Jews, the Tartars, and the Buriats were not merely despised by the bureaucracy, but they were dealt with as though they were enemies, and dangerous enemies, of the Czardom. And as if that were not enough, the native masses were from time to time deliberately inflamed against them. One of the many baleful results of this wanton provocation was a series of artificial outbursts against the Jews and massacres which the authorities seldom succeeded in stopping.

THE BUREAUCRACY VS. THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

That mischievous distinction between various races subject to the Czar was, Russian patriots now affirm, manifest even to the most obtuse. But what most foreigners failed to perceive was that the genuine Russian was even worse off than his fellow-subject of Jewish, Armenian, Polish, or Finnish extraction. Indeed, the Orthodox elements of the population were treated as a conquered race, ever hostile, ever dangerous. And they were accordingly shackled and kept under by the ministry of the interior, which has been often called the "ministry of war against natives." This is how Russians now describe their own condition in the past:

They had no voice in governing the country, no right to tax themselves, no claim to control or criticise the administration, no authority to audit the state accounts, no right to remonstrate against measures fraught with ruin to the masses, no permission to worship God as their conscience dictated. Liberty of public meetings, liberty of the press, of speech, of religious thought displayed in worship, was absolutely suppressed. "With us," writes Vyazemski, "everything ends

in a prohibition or a command. When shall we be forbidden to be slaves and ordered to be reputable men?"

And the consequence was that enterprise in trade, originality in thought, imagination in literature, sincerity in religion, and self-reliance in every-day life were often atrophied and sometimes wholly destroyed. Legislation was a strait-jacket woven by the privileged few for the purpose of crippling the inarticulate millions.

But even those laws were made only to be broken. There was hardly a pretense of applying them for the benefit of the people. Violated when invoked against the privileged social layers, they were stretched, twisted, and intensified when employed to scourge the masses. Russian law says: "No one shall be deprived of the rights of his status, nor shall the rights of any person be curtailed otherwise than by a tribunal as punishment for a crime." Yet since Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski has become minister, numbers of men, women, and youths have been brought back from exile or liberated from prisons, among them lawyers, physicians, students, officers, workmen, peasants, and *sixty striplings not of age*, who were deprived of their rights and liberties without trial, without charge, without crime, without appeal.*

For the judge in Russia was too often the minister, the police director, the official, and his will was the standard by which he summarily condemned. The laws of the empire are voluminous, would fill a good-sized library, and contain many wise regulations. But the most important of them have been for long suspended by "temporary" decrees curtailing the rights of individuals,—temporary, but long lived. Thus, in 1882, a series of measures utterly gagging the press was promulgated—for a short time. They have now lasted twenty-two years, and are still in force. In force? Only partially; for even they have been largely superseded by decrees more stringent still which have received no permanent wording, having been announced to editors by word of mouth or swiftly sent across the telephone wires. Again, the famous *Polozheniye*† which proclaimed a state of siege in various parts of the empire was introduced for three years only. That was in 1881, and it is still enforced to-day. It was to be applied only "when public tranquillity is violated in any place by criminal designs against the existing state form." For more than twenty years, many parts of Russia have been governed congruously with the severe regulations of that statute,—yet one

would not like to infer that during that time the violation of public order has gone on among the population. And if it has, of what use was the Draconic decree?

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE NO RIGHTS.

Those measures were put in force against Russians, and they not only did not attain their avowed end,—for the "violation of public order" seemingly continues to this day,—but they, unhappily, had a most pernicious effect on the masses. On the one hand, the extension of the arbitrary powers of the administration stifled in the nation all respect for law, all sense of legality, and, on the other, it gradually accustomed "the rulers of Russia to look upon the people as a servile, inarticulate mass, which ought to have no opinions, must not discuss the acts of the authorities, must not claim to take part in solving any imperial problems, however much their own interests might be affected by them. And when public bodies, exercising a right conferred by law, petitioned the government to modify this or that statute, even this act was regarded as an encroachment on the rights of the supreme power!"*

The members of every civilized community possess the right of meeting and of combining for lawful objects. For there is no cultured community which does not feel the need of discussing its affairs from time to time. Hence the legislation of all civilized states reckons with this requirement and provides the means of satisfying it. Even the archaic Russian penal code allowed in exceptional cases the *tocsin* to be sounded and the people to be summoned together to deliberate. And since then the need has become more pressing, more frequent, more widespread, but the permission, instead of being enlarged proportionately, has been wholly withdrawn. In the empire of the Czar, there are now only helpless units and an omnipotent ruling class. There is not even a nation, but only a bureaucracy. It is natural, then, that for meetings, assemblies, and associations the law should have no regulations,—only penalties.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS UNKNOWN.

Liberty of the press is unknown in Russia. Nor are the burning topics of the day ever dealt with by the journals. Current events of the most intense interest are passed over in silence. Americans may perhaps realize what this means by imagining if they can how they would feel if no newspaper were allowed to publish a true and complete statement of the rav-

* Cf. *Russkiya Vyedomosti*, November 13, 1904.

† August 14-26, 1881.

* *Russkiya Vyedomosti*, October 27, 1904.

ages caused by a complete failure of the crops in five States of the Union where the population was dying with hunger; and if every journal were forbidden to criticise the President, Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Postmaster-General, and every prominent official. But even the idea which Americans would then form of the condition of the Russian press would be inadequate. Take an instance. In 1901, there was a partial famine. People endured harrowing sufferings, children starved before the eyes of their parents, mothers died leaving helpless children dying, too, yet the press scarcely mentioned the famine. Sometimes, indeed, for weeks it never once alluded to it. Hard-hearted indifference, it might seem to a foreigner; in truth, it was only implicit obedience to the authorities.

And even the most obedient papers may be stopped. The *Vyatskaya Gazeta*, for example, was read in proofs and approved by the censor before being published. One day, it occurred to the governor to allow the paper to appear but to hinder the people from reading it. Therefore, 43 police inspectors, 306 rural policemen, and 1,196 police watchmen were dispatched to the huts of the peasants to seek for all numbers of the journal for this year and former years! * In a few days he quashed his order. Respect for law is not fostered by caprices of this nature.

EDUCATION DISCOURAGED.

The government systematically discountenanced education and enlightenment in all its forms. Committees formed for the purpose of spreading elementary knowledge were deemed harmful in their activity; those of St. Petersburg and Moscow were virtually suppressed. Mutual-help societies founded by members of the intelligent classes were closed. The Authors' Association, the Moscow Juridical Society, and the Imperial Free Economic Society were declared to have forfeited their right of arranging public lectures. Two years ago, in Moscow, a society was projected at the Imperial University and the Imperial Technical High School to promote the advance of experimental science. The professors of the high school were the founders and directors. The objects of the society were admirable, and a sum of \$51,495 was subscribed as capital to promote them. But the government would not consent to sanction the society. Six schools were about to be opened recently by the zemstvo in the state of Novgorod. But the project was vetoed.† Hence children are often

taught secretly, although that, too, is a punishable crime. In one of the districts of the state of Vladimir, over one-half of the persons who can read and write learned out of school. In various factories, it was ascertained that 33 per cent. of the "hands" were taught to read out of school.

RUSSIANS HAVE NO FATHERLAND.

Under that system of government, the chief aim of which was seemingly to suppress and to coerce, Russians, it is now publicly asserted, had and have no fatherland. To the bureaucracy they were taxpaying animals, and nothing more. The peasants, who form over three-fourths of the population, the petty traders, and even the wealthy merchants, cannot send their children to army and navy schools to qualify them to enter either service. The class to which they belong is unworthy of the honor. Nay, they are devoid of other rights more elementary still. The merchant proprietor of a vast industrial enterprise, who gives bread to tens of thousands of workmen, does not dare to read to them the telegrams of a newspaper, say, about the war, nor a chapter from the Gospel. It would be treason to the autocratic régime. "What an odd kind of fatherland this is in which I am a stranger," writes the Russian journalist, Menshikoff, "Whatsoever a man touches, he is told, 'that is not your business.' Whose business is it, then? If it is not ours, it follows that we are strangers. What is our fatherland and what is a foreign country? If all my rights here are summed up in the payment of taxes, I had better start for England, where they will bestow that 'right' upon me and at the same time full equality with all citizens, guaranteed protection, and freedom of thought and conscience." *

TERROR THE TURNING-POINT.

In the long run, arbitrary government on those lines engendered lawlessness; religious persecution fostered hypocrisy; coercion brought forth criminal violence. And then came stagnation. Ministers, governors, police directors, prominent officials were killed by Russian malcontents. The latent hostility became open war. Sipyagin, minister of the interior, was shot dead. Plehve, his successor, was killed by a bomb. The administrative machine stopped, at home. Abroad, it had worked very unsatisfactorily. Some practical solution had to be given to the question whether the old system should be continued. Weeks were passed in deliberation. A

* *Russ*, November 24, 1904.

† *Vyestnik Yevropy*, May, 1904, p. 336. Cf. *Russkaya Vyedomosti*. N. 94.

* *Novoye Vremya*, October 16, 1904.

victory by Kuropatkin might have turned the scale. But the telegraph chronicled only reverses and retreats. The annals of the campaign contained many a record which was construed as an indictment of the government at home. Murmurs grew loud against the continuation of hostilities; censures were hurled against the bureaucracy for drifting into a needless war; demands were formulated for the conclusion of peace. Finally, Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski was appointed minister of interior. A man of charming frankness, fascinating manners, enlightened views, he disagreed with Plehve's opinions, disapproved his methods, and deplored the results.

The new minister employed soothing language, and followed it up with judicious acts. But he changed none of the principles of government enounced by his predecessor. He began by assuring the Russian people of his confidence, and they were overjoyed thereat. He also released many of the most honored and honorable of the Czar's subjects from prison who ought never to have been incarcerated. Others he recalled from exile. He connived, too, at trivial press peccadillos, and refrained from sending men to jail who had uttered views which differed from those of the bureaucracy. But all his acts and words have been marked with the impress of his own individuality. They bind no one but himself. And if he be relieved of his duties to-morrow, his successor will be free to revert to the system of Plehve without abolishing a law or repudiating an axiom of the government. That is one of the most important elements of the situation.

THE SELF-GOVERNING ZEMSTVOS

The grand historic event of the new *régime* is the assembly of the presidents of the zemski boards. It was a private, almost a secret, meeting, but part of its significance lies in the circumstance that it could have been hindered and was not. The zemstvos are elected provincial bodies invested with certain limited powers. They are charged with repairing the roads, providing medical help for the rural population, organizing schools, collecting statistics, and keeping the thousands who leave their villages every year in search of work from falling victims to hunger and disease. Owing less to the powers conferred upon these bodies than to their representative character and enterprising spirit, they have within them the germs of development and are capable of expanding into a legislative assembly—a Russian Parliament. Hence the government generally regarded them with mistrust and treated them with hostility. For twenty years, the zemstvos have been organizing and spread-

ing education, at first rapidly and then, owing to the opposition of the bureaucracy, slowly. The ministry hindered their work in every conceivable way. Many of the schools founded by them in 1880 were withdrawn from their management in 1884. In 1897, several zemstvos petitioned the government for permission to open schools at their own cost for reading and writing, in the interests of the fatherland, which the bureaucracy might be expected to further. But the authorities refused. For education and autocracy are as fire and water,—they cannot combine. Still, in the face of this great growing opposition the zemstvos made headway. Then, at last the government had recourse to extreme measures,—reduced their budget and narrowed the scope of their educational activity.

But the local boards still worked manfully on for the weal of the helpless people, giving them half a loaf when a whole one could not be procured. When schools were forbidden, books were published,—not trashy or harmful works, but the best creations of Russian classic literature. Here, too, the efforts of the zemstvos were thwarted. In 1901, the central authorities hindered them from issuing cheap editions of Russian classics for the benighted people, but forgot to dam the flood of obscene and superstitious twaddle which inundated the provinces.* At last, when the zemstvos expressed a wish to meet together and concert uniform measures for succoring the sick and wounded soldiers, the government refused. Each local council might help separately, but there must be no combination!

Such were the zemstvos when Plehve was killed,—devoid of power, but possessed of that knowledge which is equivalent to power. They alone knew the masses, knew the economic and moral state, the strivings and the temper of the people. And as the government would soon have to ask the help of that people, it would need the good will and the coöperation of the zemstvos. For the whole economic structure of the Czardom is creaking and shaking,—has, indeed, already broken down in many places, and must shortly be built up anew. And without the zemstvos, who are the spokesmen of the peasants, the government would be groping in the dark, for unlike other governments it has no sound adviser, no influential coadjutor. The men of light and leading in Siberia, in prison or abroad, are all in the camp of the enemies of autocracy. Hence the new minister, whose system would seem to be to keep the people in countenance without changing the old principles of administration, smiled on the zemstvos. He let the presi-

*Those of Smolensk, Tver, Perm, Kaluga, Samara.

dents of the district boards know that if they still desired to meet and adopt measures for succoring the wounded, he would place a council hall in his ministry at their service and authorize their meeting. This was a vast stride in the direction of democracy,—for the Russian Government. To allow the representatives of elective popular bodies to gather together and deliberate on any matter whatever was a new departure. It marked an epoch in Russian history. The assembly was fixed for November 19, 1904.

THE GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS ITS AUTHORIZATION.

The presidents of the district councils were delighted. But they accepted the concession as a stepping-stone. With frankness born of gratitude, they told the minister that they would discuss other matters besides the help of the wounded. The bulk of the Russian people are, if not wounded by Japanese, hit hard by privations and misery which might easily have been avoided. And measures to alleviate those sufferings, and to hinder their recurrence, would also be discussed, they said,—they even alluded to a representative chamber. Prince Mirski shrugged his shoulders,—he would not forbid them to debate on the state of Russia, but neither could he authorize them to do so. And as for a parliament,—the idea could not be entertained. Would it not be better to put off the gathering until January?

Bureaucratic dignitaries and other partisans of the autocracy, pure and simple, hearing what was planned, grew alarmed. The assembly must be countermanded, come what might. Prevention is so much easier than cure. They made earnest representations to the Czar, one of the most influential among them going so far as to say that if the zemstvo presidents came together with the permission of the government, their assembly would be "the beginning of the end." Thereupon, the Emperor summoned his minister and learned that the 19th of November was the date fixed, but that it might be postponed till January. He refused, however, to authorize it at all. "But the authorization has been already promised," urged Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski. "Well, later on we may see more clearly," replied the Czar.

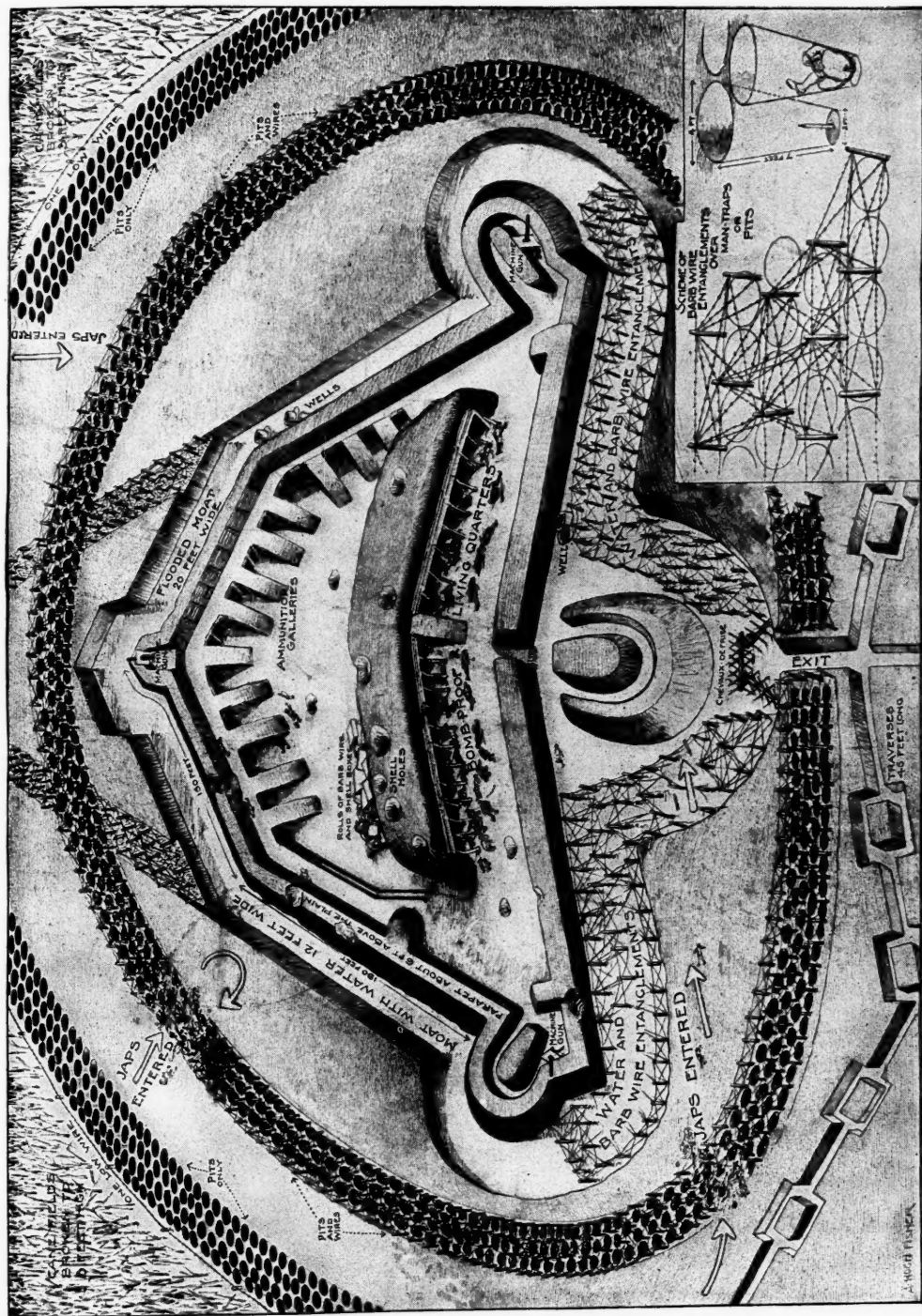
This conversation was reported by the minister the same evening* to M. Shipoff, the president of the assembly, whereupon the zemstvo presidents resolved to meet privately and without official authorization. The advantage of this procedure from the government point of view lay in the circumstance that the resolutions

which the council might pass would be those of a hundred unofficial individuals, binding upon no-one. From the people's point of view, the authorization was a meaningless formality. For all Russia, men said, is united, all Russia calls for a voice in governing itself, and once the mass is set rolling, it will grow into an avalanche and sweep away all obstacles to its progress.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

The 19th of November is henceforth a historic date in Russian annals,—analogous, one might say, to the 4th of May in pre-revolutionary France, when the States-General met. On that fateful Saturday evening, ninety-eight out of the one hundred and ten invited zemstvo leaders gathered together in a house on the River Fontanka and formed themselves into a preliminary parliament. They deliberated then and on the three following days behind closed doors, no outsider being admitted. That was part of their compact with the minister of the interior. And the press was strictly forbidden to publish any item recognizing their existence,—that being one of the precautions taken by Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski. The result of the debates was that a large majority passed resolutions to the effect that the present régime was entirely out of harmony with the needs and aims of the Russian people, who must henceforward be allowed to take an active part in conducting their own affairs. The future government, whatever else it might be or do, shall be based upon law and eschew arbitrary measures, and the woof and web of legislation must be the political equality of all Russian citizens, liberty of conscience, of the press, of public meeting, and the establishment of a permanent representative assembly to make laws, vote the budget, watch over the expenditure, and see that ministers discharge their duty in the interests of the nation. These resolutions were unofficially placed in the hands of the minister by the chairman of the congress, and the minister undertook to lay them before the Czar.

Such are the facts. The resultant of these events and of other happenings, only some of which are known, lies in the seed-plot of the future. The intelligent classes in Russia are extremely hopeful, the workingmen and the organized Socialists are very determined, the students and the young generation are buoyant and impulsive. But the troops and all the organized forces of the empire are in the hands of the autocratic government, whose intentions are certainly not suicidal.



THE GREAT RUSSIAN REDOUBT SOUTH OF LIAO-YANG.

(From a sketch made on the morning after the battle by Grant Wallace, the special artist of the "Illustrated London News.")

This redoubt was one of eleven similar earthworks forming the inner line of defense. General Stachelberg's rearguard held it until September 3. This is the spot where many companies of Oku's army were nearly annihilated, and three thousand Japanese fell in the night attack on this one position.



THE GREAT NAPOLEON VISITS THE JAPANESE GENERAL STAFF AND REMINDS THEM OF HIS OWN FATE IN 1812.

WAR PICTURES IN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE Russian masses, who can neither read nor write, are influenced to a really remarkable extent by the colored war pictures called *Lubochnyya Kartiny*, or popular pictures, brought out by a number of publishers of the quasi-patriotic class in St. Petersburg and Moscow. These publishers try to please the authorities, from whom it is rumored they receive financial support, and at the same time are sure of a large sale to the ultra-patriotic Russians. A few of the representative ones we publish this month. These pictures are in bright colors, and represent the triumph of the Russian arms, invariably breathing a spirit of contempt for the Japanese army and navy. Formerly, they were the work of cheap artists, but since the time of the Boxer outbreak in China, some artists of high standing have taken to preparing these pictures. They are sold on the streets to the lower merchant and peasant classes at prices from one to three kopecks (the kopeck is one-half a cent) each. In every village house, one or more of these pictures will be found, some framed, others tacked up on the walls. In the far-away "governments," in the interior of the empire, where the peasants, and even many of the merchants, never see a newspaper, these *Kartiny* have convinced the great Russian masses that



THE RUSSIAN JACK TAR PULLS THE JAPANESE NOSE.

(United States, England, and China are standing by.)—A Russian popular picture.



THE BRAVE PRIEST LEADING A CHARGE AT THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.—A RUSSIAN POPULAR PICTURE.

the army and navy of the Czar have been everywhere triumphant over the "yellow devils." Most of these are of the crudest design, although a few,—for example, the one representing Napoleon appearing to the Japanese General Staff, and the one showing the priest leading the charge

at the battle of the Yalu,—show some artistic touch. These pictures were very popular and of great influence during the Crimean War. The idea is very much older, however, and in peasant huts in the interior, some *Kartiny* of Napoleon's time, and even some describing the



THE BRAVE RUSSIAN SINKS TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS.
(Referring to the loss of the Japanese warships *Hatsuse* and *Yoshino*.)—A Russian popular picture.



ONE COSSACK TAKES CAPTIVE THREE JAPS.
(The Cossack is regarded as Russia's best fighter.)—A Russian popular picture.

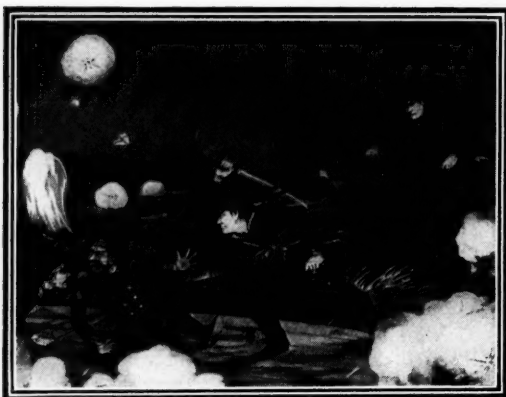


JAPANESE ARTILLERY AT THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.—A JAPANESE POPULAR PICTURE.

battle of Poltava (1709), may be found. They are exclusively for the illiterate class; no intelligent Russian would admit one of these pictures into his house. They are referred to in a general way as *Lubochnyya Kartiny*, but the real *Lubochnyya* are not war pictures; they represent

fables, fairy tales, and folk stories. In the country districts, these pictures are distributed through agents for church supplies and by itinerant peddlers, the only avenues through which Russian peasants receive anything from the outside world.

The Japanese popular pictures are also printed

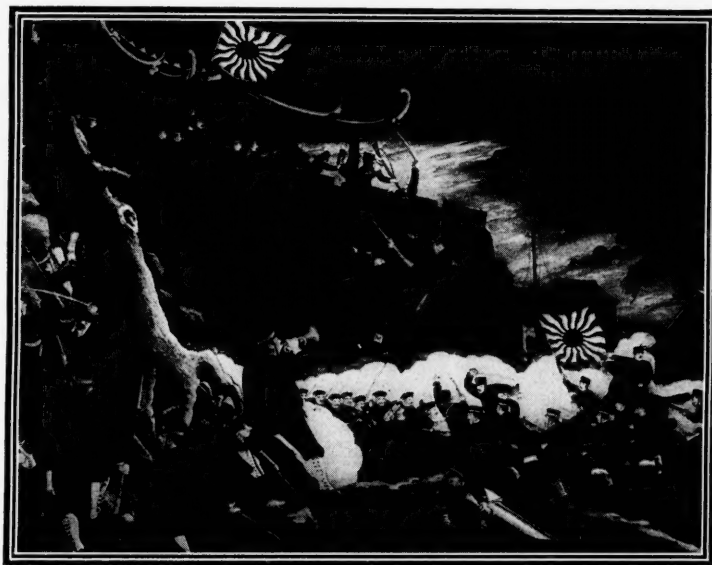


FOUR JAPANESE HEROES AT THE YALU.
(They swam the river in the face of artillery fire.)—A Japanese popular picture.



A JAPANESE HERO AT PORT ARTHUR.
(The boarding of a Russian torpedo boat by marines of a Japanese destroyer.)—A Japanese popular picture.

in color, but they appeal to a higher-grade public, as the percentage of illiteracy in Japan is much less than that in Russia. The authorities have nothing to do with these pictures in Japan. Their general tone is one of exaltation of the national heroes; and when Russians are referred to, it is not in the coarse, contemptuous way which characterizes the pictures on the other side. There is no appeal to religious prejudice in the Japanese pictures. They are usually very full of detail, and whereas the Russian pictures make much of the individual soldier, the Japanese must always have their national flag in evidence.



THE JAPANESE STORM KIN-CHAU FORT.—A JAPANESE POPULAR PICTURE.



THE JAPANESE INFANTRY WINNING THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.

(The Imperial Guard, under General Hasegawa, as shown in a Japanese popular picture.)

SAMUEL GOMPERS, REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN LABOR.

BY WALTER E. WEYL, Ph.D.

ON November 26, 1904, the representatives of organized labor, in convention assembled, by a practically unanimous vote and amid unbounded enthusiasm, reelected to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, to the premier position in the labor world, Mr. Samuel Gompers. The result was not unexpected. For twenty years, the Federation had, with one exception, annually voted to retain the present incumbent in his high office. In the whole labor movement, no name has been so closely identified with the fortunes of the great Federation as that of Mr. Gompers.

The life of Samuel Gompers illustrates the influence exerted by a man who concentrates all energies upon a single object. For forty years, Mr. Gompers has been absolutely devoted to one cause, the building up of the trade-union. Neither, political ambition nor business opportunity, neither public duties nor social diversions, have forced him even for a moment to swerve from this path. Morning and night, Sundays, weekdays, and holidays, he has lived with this one ideal; to this sole attainment he has directed his every effort. There has been no dissipation of forces, no frittering away of self upon a multitude of small objects; nothing but the intense concentration of a strong mind and an indomitable will upon a living, vital, growing movement.

Samuel Gompers was born in London, on January 27, 1850. At the age of ten, he was apprenticed to the shoemaking trade, but shortly thereafter changed over to the making of cigars, at which occupation his father was employed. In 1863, at the age of thirteen, he emigrated to America, where, in the capacity of journeyman, he continued to work at his trade. In the following year, the first cigar-makers' union of the city of New York was organized, and the young lad immediately joined. Even at that age he was imbued with the spirit of unionism, though his enthusiasm, doubtless, was boyish and uncomprehending.

It was not until Mr. Gompers attained his majority, however, that he secured recognition or preferment in a labor organization. At the age of twenty-four, he was elected to the position of secretary of his local union, to which office he was reelected in the following year. He also

served for six successive terms as president, and during this period, and subsequently, he represented his local in the city and State federative bodies, with which his organization was affiliated.

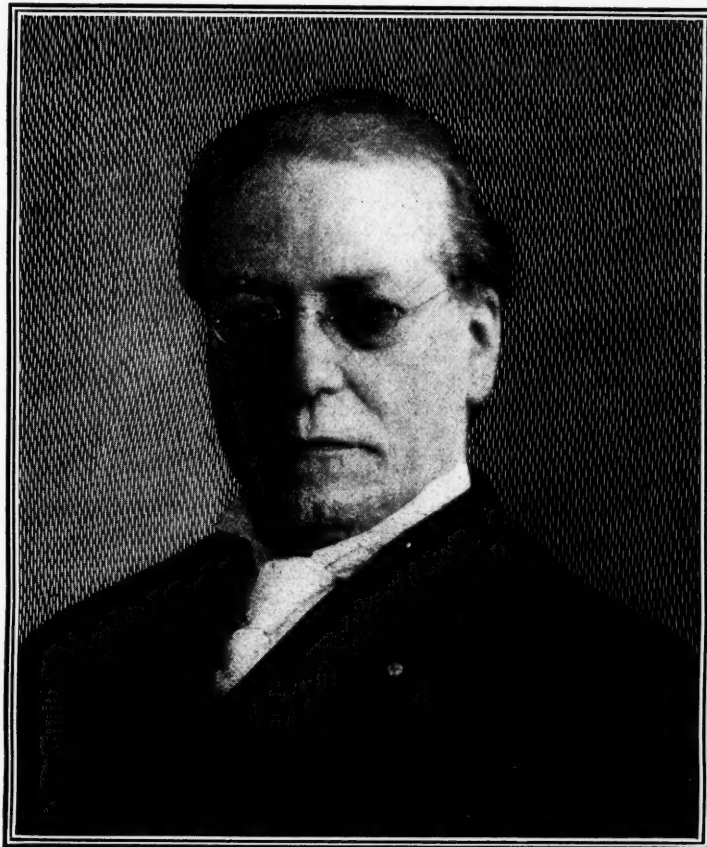
MR. GOMPERS AS A TRADE-UNIONIST.

In those early days, the trade-union movement was modest in its scope and limited in its powers. The vast majority of labor organizations were merely local, and their activity was directed solely to the achievement of immediate aims. Not until 1887 did the local union to which Mr. Gompers belonged determine to take part in the formation of a national organization, and the first congress convened for this purpose consisted of but seven delegates, of whom Mr. Gompers was one.

In the creation of this organization, now the Cigar-Makers' International Union, Mr. Gompers was extremely active, and through his influence and agitation, the new organization ultimately adopted the democratic system of proposing and making laws and nominating and electing officers by the initiative and the referendum.

To Mr. Gompers may also be attributed a large part of the credit for establishing benefit features upon an extensive scale. The British unions, such as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and others, differ chiefly from the American organizations of like nature in that they largely depend upon a well-developed system of trade-union benefits for securing and retaining membership. The union insures the working-man against unemployment, sickness, death, accident, and from disability resulting from old age or prolonged illness. The Cigar-Makers' Union is the only large organization in the United States which has adopted an extensive system of benefits. During the last twenty-five years, this union has expended millions of dollars on its members for sickness, death, and out-of-work benefits. In large measure, the credit for this system of benefits, modeled upon the English plan, is to be given to Mr. Gompers, though, of course, its successful administration has been due to the activity of the presidents and other officials of the organization.

Though for the last twenty years Mr. Gompers



PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS, OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(From his latest photograph.)

has almost continuously remained president of the American Federation of Labor, he has during this entire period retained membership in his own union, and during the last fourteen years has been its first vice-president. In this connection, and in his various other capacities, he took part in political reforms, looking to the protection of the workers and the betterment of their conditions. Mr. Gompers was active in securing in New York the Saturday half-holiday for employees in financial institutions, and he aided materially in the successful movement for child-labor legislation in that and other States. He was also prominent in the struggle for the creation of a federal department of labor, as well as for legislation prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers and of foreign laborers under contract. While interested, however, in political reforms, he has steadfastly refused political preferment. In 1886, while still work-

ing at the bench as a cigar-maker, he declined the honorable and remunerative position of commissioner of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and he subsequently rejected a joint nomination for State Senator made by both political parties, as well as the offer of a nomination for Congressman. During President McKinley's administration, Mr. Gompers declined an invitation to become a member of the Industrial Commission, and at various times in his career in the American Federation of Labor, he has been besieged by business offers which would have been tempting to any one to whom wealth was a consideration.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The principal activity of Mr. Gompers and the work with which his name is most intimately associated is the creation and development of the American Federation of Labor. This organ-

ization was formed in 1881, largely as a protest against the Knights of Labor, then the dominant labor federation. From the beginning, Mr. Gompers was prominent in its development. In 1882, he was elected president, and from 1885 onward he has been annually reelected, with the exception of a single year. Up to the year 1886, Mr. Gompers performed his work entirely gratuitously, earning journeyman's wages at his trade. His latitude of action was circumscribed by the resources of the organization. In one year, during which he drew no salary, his entire expense account amounted to thirteen dollars. The organization was extremely weak. The Knights of Labor exhibited an uncompromising hostility, and the infant Federation was weakened by the defection of many of its members. In 1886, it was reorganized, and the president, who was henceforth to devote his entire time to the organization, was accorded an annual salary of one thousand dollars. This year, also, marked the decline of the Knights of Labor, and from 1886 on, the American Federation of Labor slowly but continuously grew in power, and gradually occupied the position once held by the Knights. Within the last eighteen years, the Federation has grown to a position far more prominent than any ever held by the Knights of Labor, or, in fact, by any other labor organization in the history of the world.

THE GREATEST LABOR ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.

The American Federation of Labor, as it exists to-day, is in some ways one of the most impressive organizations in the world. With two millions of unionists in the bodies under its jurisdiction, with the partial allegiance of other millions of workmen, still unorganized but imbued with the union spirit, the Federation rests upon a base, broader in point of numbers, than any labor union or federation in the world, and comparable only with certain vast political and religious bodies. In America, federation of unions has gone further than in Great Britain, or in any of the countries of Continental Europe. In the United Kingdom, there exists a Trade-Union Congress, which aims at the political advancement of the workers and a general federation of trade-unions for the attainment of industrial ends. The American Federation of Labor has the ambition to accomplish both these purposes. Its aim is to represent its constituent unions politically, to assist them in their industrial combats, to use its good offices in the settlement of interunion disputes, to aid in the extension of the union label, to direct the application of the boycott,

and to influence public opinion by the dissemination of information upon unions and unionism.

POWER WITHOUT AUTOCRACY.

The comparatively favorable position now held by the American Federation was not attained without much struggle nor without overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles. The Federation arose in opposition to the Knights of Labor, which, it was feared, would swallow up the separate trade-unions, as the stork of the fable devoured his batrachian subjects. The unions forming the new organization were extremely jealous of their prerogatives, and the powers accorded to the Federation were strictly defined and sharply limited. The unions, moreover, were poor, and could not afford high assessments to the Federation, which body was thus forced to maintain itself in a meager and extremely economical manner. Until 1887, the total annual receipts of the Federation never amounted to seven hundred dollars; until 1899, the revenue of no year was equal to twenty-five thousand dollars, while not until 1901 did the receipts for the year exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and not until 1903 two hundred thousand dollars. Finally, the Federation, while appealed to to settle many disputes and controversies, both among the unions themselves and between unions and employers, was without the power to enforce its decisions, and only gradually have its decisions acquired more weight and been accorded greater consideration.

In a certain sense, the weakness of the American Federation of Labor has been its strength. It could hope to exist only upon the sufferance of its constituent unions. Had it arrogated to itself vast powers, or sought to exert a dominating influence over the actions of the unions, there would have ensued revolt and secession, and the Federation would have crumbled to the ground. Its sole hope for survival lay in its voluntary recognition of the complete autonomy and independence of the unions, and this guarantee was given and inviolably maintained. More than this, the Federation from its inception has been modest in the extreme in its demand for money and power, and it has exerted the power which it possessed in a moderate and cautious manner.

A LABOR LEADER OF THE MODERN TYPE.

The inherent weakness of the American Federation of Labor, especially during its earlier years, and the cautious, careful, slow-paced policy which this feebleness necessitated, called for a leader with a peculiar and unusual combination of qualities. There are many men of

rare ability who would have signally failed in the difficult task which Mr. Gompers is accomplishing. To have succeeded, one would needs have been, like him, a workingman and the son of a workingman, with a workingman's ideals and a workingman's acute sense of what other workingmen think and feel. A selfish leader would have deserted the Federation; an impractical enthusiast would have been deserted by it. Mr. Gompers combined warm, generous enthusiasms with a cool, cautious, tentative policy; he was far-sighted in his plans, but careful, steady, opportunistic, even wisely temporizing in their execution; he spoke and wrote of the rights of labor, but he saw that the Federation finances were in good order, and he kept in touch with an infinite multitude of petty details.

Mr. Gompers represents, as completely as any one, the latter-day type of successful labor leader. Earnest and convincing in address, straightforward yet courteous in intercourse, intensely purposeful and tenacious yet tolerant and moderate, bold in thought yet cautious in action, Mr. Gompers, like other labor leaders, is a determined fighter and a persistent pacifier. For years, he has been a peacemaker, than whose there is no more strenuous life, and by his intimate acquaintance with thousands of men, and his knowledge of their point of view, their bias, and their peculiarities, he has been able to pour oil upon many a troubled stream. He has assisted at the birth of many unions,—a task of midwifery that falls to the lot of all officials of the Federation. In the *American Federationist*, which he edits, in hundreds of articles and in thousands of speeches, he has over and over again preached the fundamentals of trade-union policy. By the exercise of tact and forbearance, and by exertions which taxed the whole mental and physical endurance of the man, he has brought the Federation through manifold dangers, and, with others, has placed it in its present advantageous situation.

THE HOPES AND FEARS OF UNIONISM.

If, in the future, the American Federation of Labor is to increase in power, it will probably be due in large part to the greater strength and wealth of its constituent unions. As the unionists learn to pay higher dues, as the funds of the labor organizations increase, the *per capita* tax, upon which the revenues of the Federation depend, will also grow. The intensity of the jurisdictional fights and the debilitating effect which they even now have upon the unions engaged in them, will, of necessity, force the several unions to adjust their grievances through some central body like the American Federation of Labor. The boycott and the label must also

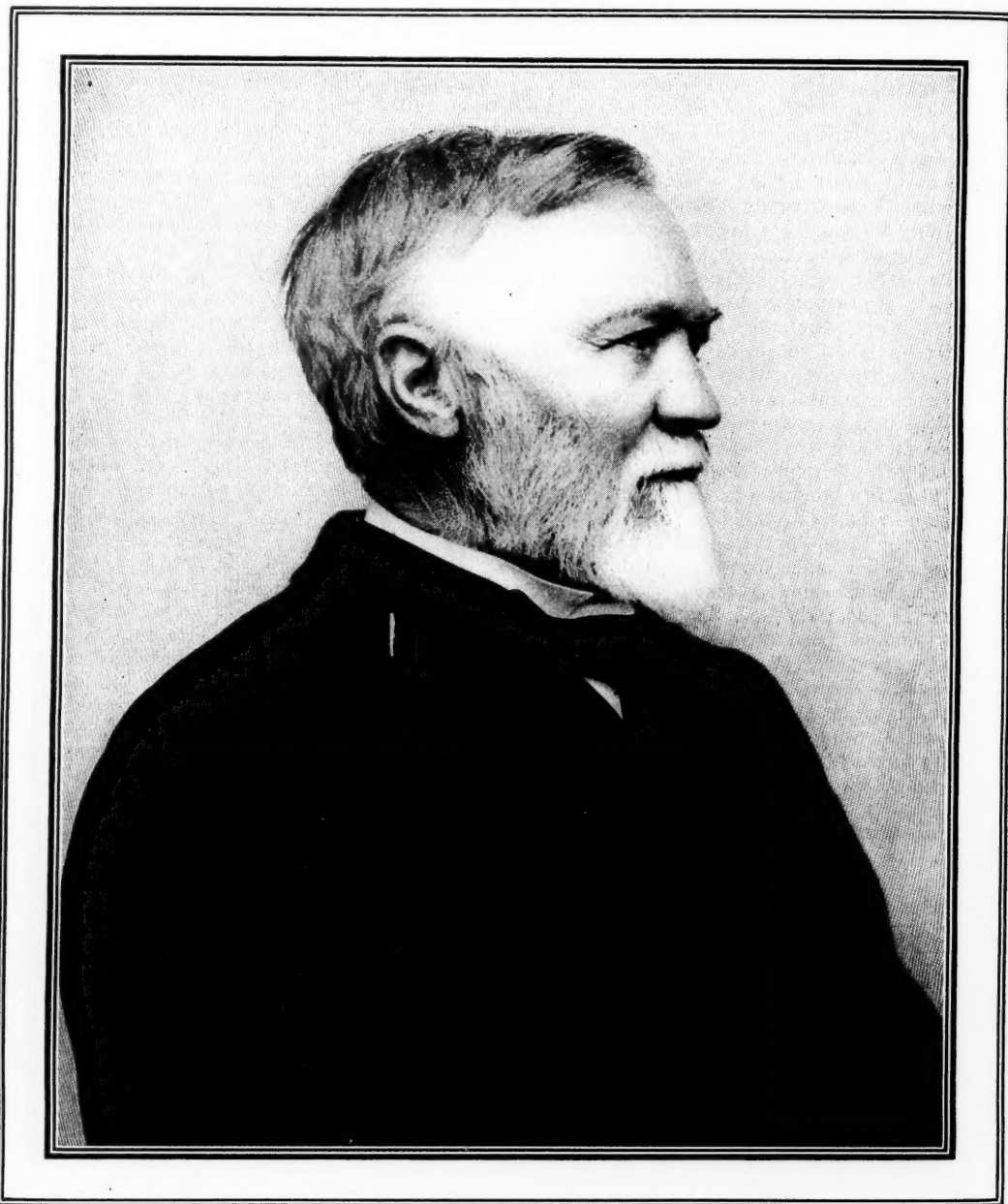
be put upon a broader basis than the individual union, and the political influence, as heretofore, must be exerted by a body which consists of all the unions. Moreover, the future success of the trade-unions will depend in large measure upon the success with which the unskilled workmen are organized.

The recent meeting of the Federation in San Francisco seemed to be sobered by a sense of responsibility, and it was marked by a stronger spirit of good-will and amity than ever before. In the oncoming struggle with antagonistic associations of manufacturers, the unionists may be overmatched in money and in expert skill, but they will not be outdone in enthusiasm and in compactness of organization. The threatened attacks from aggressive associations of employers may, therefore, not improbably mean the strengthening of the very spirit of unionism which is assailed and the growth of harmonious interaction among the unions.

LABOR'S OUTLOOK FOR 1905.

With the advent of the new year, therefore, the unions find themselves in a position that may be called serious, but certainly not perilous. The unions as a whole have survived the attacks and defeats of the past year with little or no loss of membership. In fact, it is claimed, upon the basis of the *per capita* tax of the Federation, that the membership has largely increased. The older and more completely organized unions have more than held their own during the recent depression, and even the newer unions, with their looser organization, have successfully held together despite the attacks of the employers' associations. The attempt to obtain federal legislation shortening the hours of labor upon government contracts and abolishing the use of the injunction in labor disputes met with defeat, but the whole body of unionists has been encouraged by the political successes in Massachusetts and Colorado, and in the coming year, the campaign for federal and State legislation favorable to labor, will be taken up with renewed vigor.

Upon the whole, the unions have suffered little from their opponents' attacks. Even where they have lost in members, they have gained in a sober determination to achieve their ends. Better organized, better financed, better disciplined, taught by the united opposition of associations of employers, the unions will enter the new year stronger than ever, ready to employ more energetically than before the tried policies which have enabled them to bring together in homogeneous groups a majority of the workers in most of the important industries of the country.



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MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

(Mr. Carnegie was for many years the foremost representative of the men who developed the industrial interests of the Pittsburg district; recently, he has been the most distinguished patron of Pittsburg's æsthetic and educational interests, while his benefactions to libraries and universities have made his name a household word throughout the United States and Great Britain. In 1903, Mr. Carnegie was made lord rector of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. On November 25, 1904, he celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday.)

PITTSBURG,—A NEW GREAT CITY.

I.—THE CITY'S BASIC INDUSTRY,—STEEL.

BY WILLIAM LUCIEN SCAIFE.

AN eminent authority on architecture calls the Great Pyramid of Cheops "the most gigantic work in the world,—one which never has been, and perhaps never will be, surpassed." It is fifty feet higher than and occupies nearly three times the area of St. Peter's, Rome, the largest cathedral in the world, while its construction is said to have required the labor of one hundred thousand men during twenty years. It originally contained eighty-five million cubic feet of stone, weighing nearly seven million tons. The ancient Greeks rightly classed it among the seven wonders of the world, while Wendell Phillips, in the full intellectual light of modern New England, eloquently pointed to it as a proof of his favorite theme, "There is nothing new under the sun."

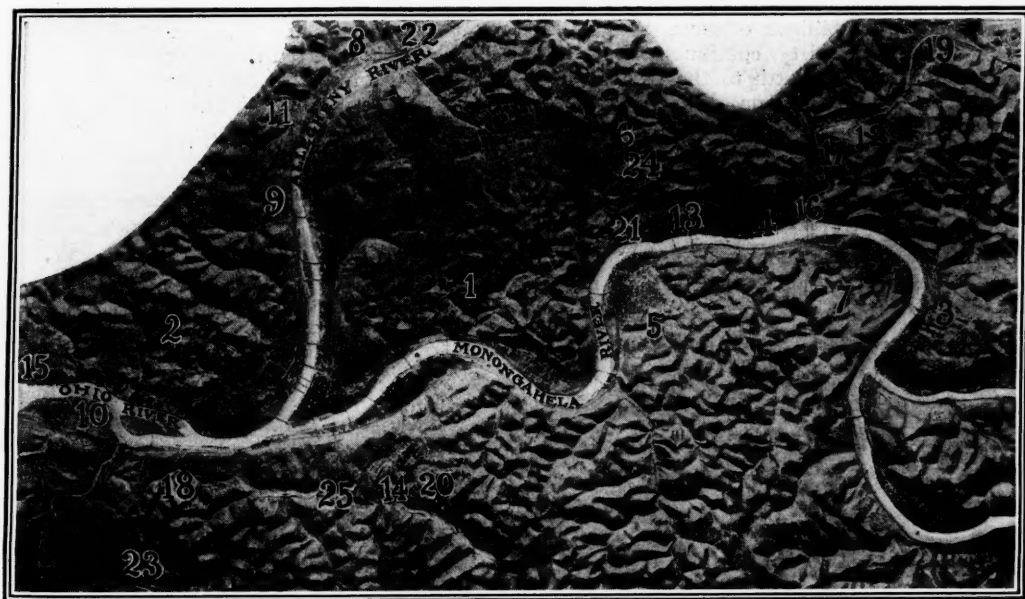
Nevertheless, Pittsburgh's industries, modestly

nestling among gently rolling hills and beneath precipitous bluffs, transport many miles to and fro, raise and lower hundreds of feet, and transform yearly into the bones and sinews of civilization the weight of a dozen Great Pyramids.

The tyrant, Cheops, deprived his toiling slaves of even their religious rites and festivals, in order to hasten the completion of his monumental tomb.

The workers of Pittsburgh produce the materials which add to the activity, comfort, and happiness of millions of people, while they themselves are able to enjoy, not only freedom, but many comforts and luxuries unknown to the royal tyrant himself.

Rightly understood, the Great Pyramid is a splendid monument to the material and social progress of the world during the last four thou-



A RELIEF MAP OF PITTSBURG, ALLEGHENY, AND VICINITY.

(1, Pittsburg; 2, Allegheny; 3, McKeesport; 4, Braddock; 5, Homestead; 6, Wilkinsburg; 7, Duquesne; 8, Sharpsburg; 9, Millvale; 10, McKees Rocks; 11, Etna; 12, Wilmerding; 13, Rankin; 14, Knoxville; 15, Bellevue; 16, Turtle Creek; 17, East Pittsburg; 18, Sheraden; 19, Pitcairn; 20, Mount Oliver; 21, Swissvale; 22, Aspinwall; 23, Crafton; 24, Edgewood; 25, West Liberty. Map from data of the United States Geological Survey made in 1903, and constructed under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.)

sand years. Its history extends from the time when the laborer was a beast of burden to the present age of mechanical appliances, when the workers direct the forces of nature for the benefit of man.

This is the "new thing under the sun,"—the utilization of natural forces to replace the enslavement of men. It lies at the foundation of Pittsburg's supremacy in the manufacture of iron and steel, whose rapid growth we shall endeavor to describe.

The accompanying relief map of the Pittsburg district clearly shows the physical features of the greatest manufacturing center of the United States. There we find a rolling country, from seven hundred to thirteen hundred feet above the sea, embraced by two noble rivers, whose united waters form the broad Ohio, and carry merchandise to the Mississippi River, and to the Gulf of Mexico two thousand miles distant.

But the principal source of Pittsburg's wealth, as of its mechanical power, are the vast beds of undisturbed bituminous coal, cheaply mined and of the best quality for manufacturing purposes. The Connellsville coking coal belongs to this deposit. It is the most important factor in the success of the Pittsburg blast furnaces.

A competent authority estimates the still available coal in all of the deposits of this region at over twenty-nine billions of tons, a quantity which would fill thirty continuous lines of freight cars from the earth to the moon. The greatest steel works are on the rivers, which carry to them at very small cost the necessary fuel, and furnish the vast quantity of water re-

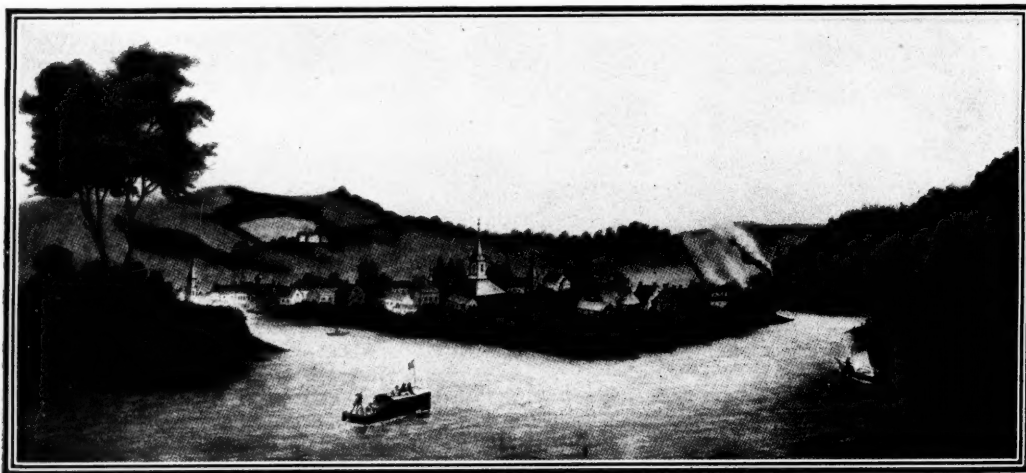
quired for their operations, it being estimated that the entire average discharge of the Monongahela River is used several times in its course past the steel mills and furnaces of the Pittsburg district.

These navigable rivers, a climate tempered by surrounding hills, a picturesque country and fertile soil, attracted the original Scotch-Irish settlers to make their homes in this region, a century and a half ago, in spite of the dangers from hostile Indians and the great hardships of frontier life. Their descendants, with numerous additions from England and the Continent; were the ancestors of the present conservative, energetic, and resourceful population, which has learned to exert powers and accomplish material results far beyond the reach of the ancient world.

Early in the nineteenth century, the enterprising people of Pittsburg began to take the coal from the adjacent hillsides along the Monongahela River, using it to furnish power for their growing manufactories, and shipping their surplus down the Ohio to Cincinnati and other interior ports.

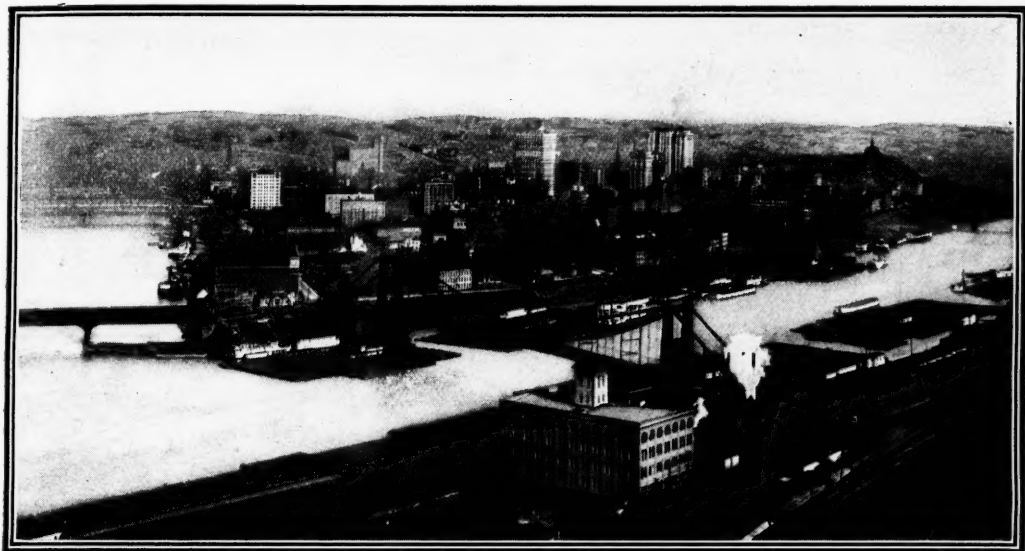
Immediately after Fulton's invention of the steamboat, Pittsburg began to build steam craft of ever-increasing power, until she broke the world's record of a single day's shipment by water when, on June 24, 1903, 399,350 tons left her harbor. Had this freight been carried by rail, a train about one hundred and twenty-five miles in length would have been necessary.

The Pittsburg coal vein, celebrated for its wide extent, uniformly great thickness, and ex-



A VIEW OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG IN 1817,—FROM AN OLD PRINT.

("The Forks of the Ohio" was taken by a force of French and Indians in 1754, and held under the name of Fort Duquesne until 1758, when the place was taken by General Forbes, and named Fort Pitt, or Pittsburg.)



A VIEW OF PITTSBURG FROM DUQUESNE HEIGHTS.

(The Monongahela River to the right; Allegheny River to the left, beyond covered bridge.)

cellence, was originally mined and transported entirely by human labor. The output was therefore small. Later, horses, mules, and engines were used for handling the coal, but the miners were compelled to excavate by hand, aided by blasting with gunpowder, the prevailing method of mining being known as the room-and pillar system.

Recently, electricity has been successfully applied to undercutting the coal, to hoisting, transportation, and lighting, so that a single mine can ship over four thousand tons per day, and the whole district yields about thirty-six million tons yearly, or more than the entire output of France, and sufficient to supply about five pounds of coal to every man, woman, and child in the world.

Mechanical power multiplies laborers, and machines multiply brains. The entire working population of the United States could not do the work of the small Pittsburgh district, if unaided by power-driven machinery.

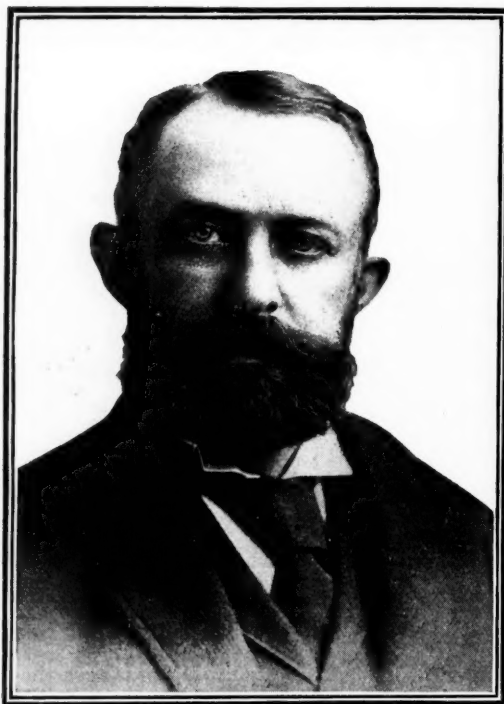
As a ton of coal costs less than a common laborer's daily wages, and yet can drive machines which do the physical work of three hundred skilled men, it is not hard to understand how the Carnegie Steel Company can pay its employees the highest wages in the world and yet sell steel beams, rails, and bars at a profit for less than two cents per pound.

In the distant regions around Lake Superior, where finely divided iron ores have been de-

posited in immense strata during past ages, they are cheaply excavated by great steam shovels, and dropped into railway cars, which are quickly drawn to the lake and there emptied by machinery into large steamers. The latter transport great cargoes of ore to ports on Lake Erie, where steam hoists and travelers, which seem inspired with conscious intelligence, quickly transfer the ore to trains waiting to carry it to Pittsburgh, or pile it in great heaps until it is needed.

At Pittsburgh it is distributed to the Duquesne, Edgar Thomson, Carrie, Lucy, Eliza, and other furnaces. These are the giant offspring of very feeble ancestors. Originally furnishing only a few tons of pig iron per day, by the severe labor of many men, they have grown to a hundred feet in height, and are fed night and day with ore, coke, and limestone by means of self-dumping cars traveling to the closed furnace tops, emptying their loads first on one distributing bell, then on another and larger bell, which spreads the iron-producing materials evenly around the furnace body.

Great and costly engines compress immense volumes of air to twice the atmospheric pressure. After blowing it through high stoves, which stand like sentinels beside the blast furnace and receive its heated gases, the hot-air blast enters the furnace through pipes, or tuyeres, at the base of the stack, and there heats so intensely the materials piled in it that the ore gives up its



MR. HENRY CLAY FRICK.

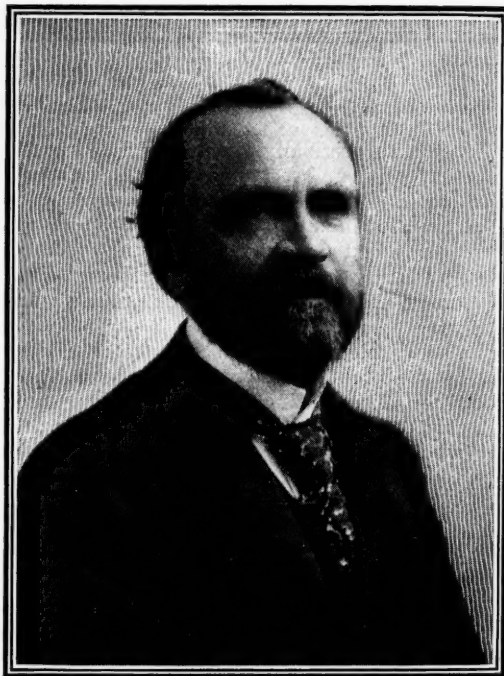
(Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Steel Company, and head of the largest coke company in the world.)

oxygen, while the freed iron sinks to the bottom. At stated intervals the metal is drawn off and cooled as pig iron, or is carried in its molten state to great vessels called mixers, where it mingles with liquid iron from other furnaces. The mixed iron, whose uniformity is thereby increased, is emptied continuously into ladles on wheels, which are drawn by locomotives to the Bessemer converters, to be turned by them into steel.

When Andrew Carnegie and his partners started in business in Allegheny, over forty years ago, they possessed only a small forging shop, whose specialty was axles, made from scrap iron. A few years later, they built a small rolling mill in Pittsburgh, where they rolled into bars wrought iron made in four puddling furnaces. During the Civil War these works paid handsome profits, so that a new plant, known as the Upper Union Iron Mills, was added, and afterward became one of the principal factors in the enrichment of Mr. Carnegie and his partners. For there they made the universal plates and the beams, channels, and other shapes so essential in bridge and building construction.

As the entire Pittsburgh district at that time,—only a generation ago,—produced less pig iron in a year than the Duquesne furnaces alone now make in a month, and as all the pig iron needed for the Upper and Lower Union Mills had to be purchased at high prices, Kloran, Carnegie & Company built the first Lucy furnace, making it considerably larger than the Clinton, Eliza, and other blast furnaces already existing. A few years later, the second Lucy furnace was built. Both have been constantly improved up to the present time, with the result of greatly reducing labor and increasing the output by means of mechanical and metallurgical devices.

One of the greatest steps in advance was the employment of chemists to aid the blast-furnace manager, and subsequently to direct the operation of the Bessemer and open-hearth steel works, in conjunction with educated mechanical



MR. HENRY PHIPPS.

(Who holds, next to Mr. Carnegie, the largest interest in the United States Steel Corporation.)

engineers, whose importance also increased as mechanical appliances multiplied. To-day, the analyses and drawings of large steel works are numbered by thousands.

What has brought about the displacement of iron by steel in less than thirty years? Princi-

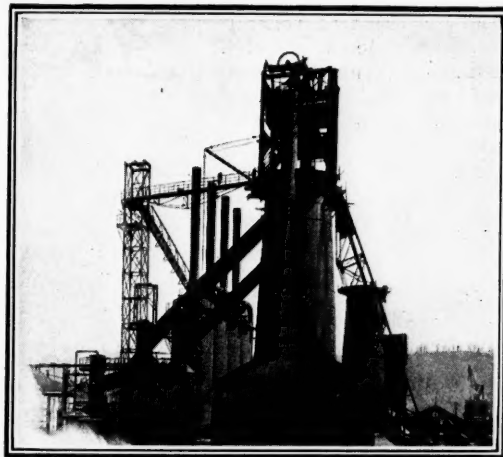
pally, the cheapness and great productivity of the processes of soft-steel manufacture and the small number of men required for a large output.

Moreover, one of the greatest aids to the introduction of the Bessemer process in the Pittsburgh district was the desire on the part of ironmasters to get rid of puddling, which was the cause of more labor troubles than all the other departments of their works. The puddler himself has been benefited by the change, so far as he has been able to exchange his former laborious task for the less strenuous steel processes.

Another important reason for the change to steel was the comparative excellence of the product and its adaptability to railway and engineering construction. In fact, our modern railway development and fireproof building construction would be impossible without Bessemer and open-hearth steel.

Let us see how the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, begun about thirty years ago by the two Carnegie brothers, Phipps, Kloran, McCandless, and a few others, were able to advance with gigantic strides, until to-day they can manufacture ten finished rails per minute, or enough in one year to encompass the earth, and in four years to make a double track around the globe.

This Bessemer plant was designed by Alexander L. Holley, who combined the knowledge of what England and America had done in this direction with native American ingenuity. More-

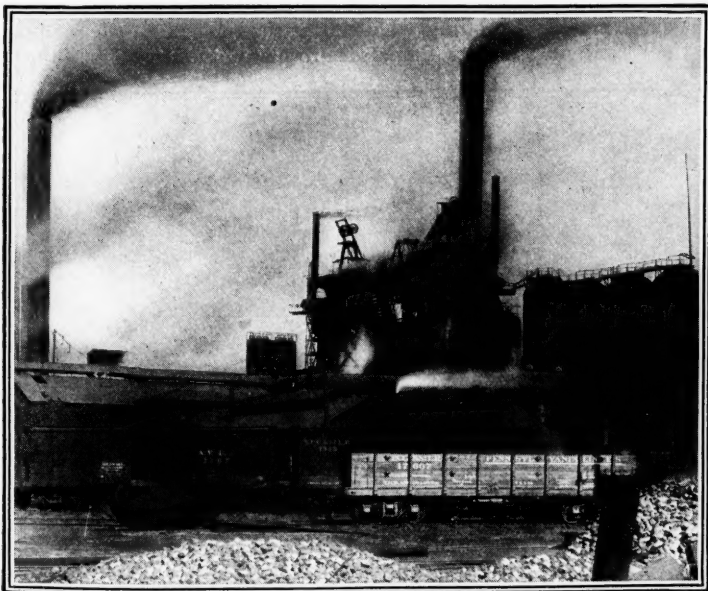


A BLAST FURNACE OF THE NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

over, owing to labor difficulties at the Cambria Steel Works, and with that sagacity in selecting his assistants which has been one of the principal causes of his success, Mr. Carnegie persuaded his partners to employ Capt. William R. Jones as superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Works. To Captain Jones and several men who came with him from Cambria is largely due the phenomenal success and early growth of the works at Braddock. Not a year passed without the introduction of new machinery and processes to increase the output and decrease the necessary human labor. Any device was considered antiquated when something better became known, and stories are related of thousands of dollars' worth of new and unused machinery being "scrapped" in favor of later and better devices.

Omitting the multitude of improvements in the past, we will briefly describe the present Edgar Thomson Steel Works, which, with their marvelous adaptation to the manufacture of pig iron and Bessemer steel, are capable of producing every year about a million and a half tons of pig iron, a million tons of ingots, and nine hundred thousand tons of steel rails.

On the right bank of the



THE LUCY FURNACES OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.

Monongahela River, not far from the scene of General Braddock's defeat by the Indians, a century and a half ago, stand eleven blast furnaces, successively built during the last twenty-four years. Near by are the boiler plants, the engine houses, and the pumping plants, which draw enough water from the river to supply a large town. Below the ground level are the bins for the Lake Superior ore, the Connellsville coke, and the Pennsylvania limestone. Although nearly half a million tons of ore

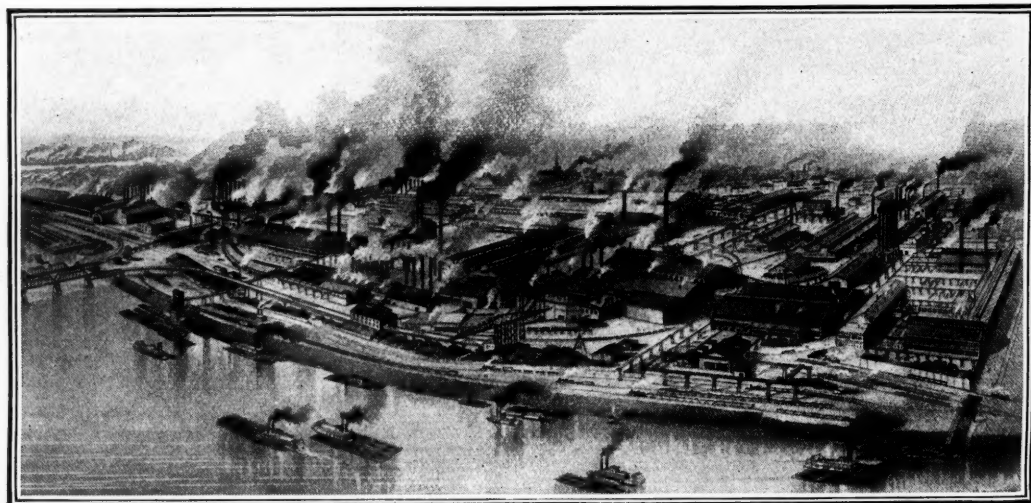
are piled up, the visitor is surprised to see the neatness which is everywhere maintained, and the few workmen necessary for feeding these insatiable monsters, which require about ten tons of material every minute, or thirty carloads every hour. At frequent intervals the furnaces are "tapped," and the molten iron quietly flows into large ladle-cars, which, when filled, are quickly drawn by locomotives to the great mixer and their contents poured into it. By simple hydraulic apparatus, the mixer, holding perhaps two hundred tons of steel, is turned down until a small portion of its contents is emptied into other ladle-cars, which are hauled by locomotives to the Bessemer converting plant. There four large suspended vessels successively, in about twenty minutes, change their contents



THE EDGAR THOMSON STEEL WORKS.

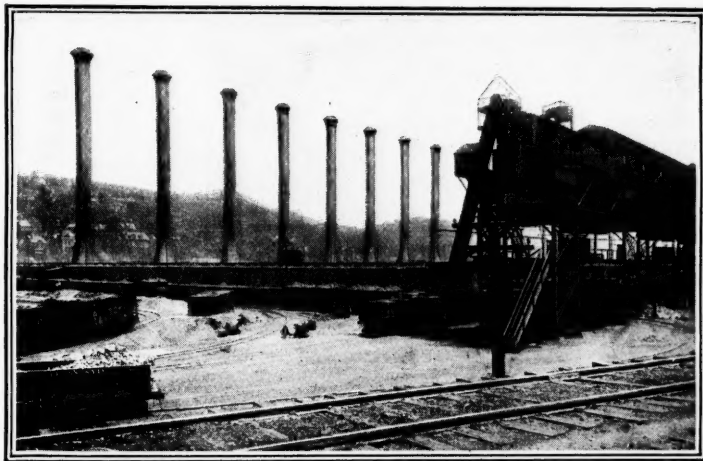
from pig iron to about fifteen tons of soft steel. In so doing they produce the most brilliant spectacle that metallurgy affords, one which led Professor Langley, when in charge of the Allegheny Observatory, to make accurate experiments, which showed that the sun's surface radiates fifty-three hundred times as much light as an equal area of metal in the Bessemer converter.

The bewildered visitor has to seek for some time before he discovers the few individuals who direct the work and manipulate the hydraulic apparatus that gently turns down the converters and pours their contents into great ladles, which, in turn, fill the ingot molds. The molds are hauled in little trains to an adjacent building, where, after the removal of the red-hot ingots, the latter are placed in pits. There they



THE JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL WORKS AND FURNACES.

are kept hot by natural gas until required for the blooming mill. This is a large and powerful machine, with massive rolls, which receives the ingots from the heating pits, whence they are carried by electric machinery and an automatic cable road. After a number of powerful squeezes through the rolls, the ingot is reduced in section and increased in length. It then passes to a shear, which quickly cuts off any imperfection. After its heat has been raised in a gas furnace, the ingot is quickly brought by an ingenious automatic electric car to the rail rolls, which pass the lengthening bar of steel backward and forward until it has received the desired shape. Then it runs over rollers to the hot saws, which simultaneously cut both ends in a few seconds, producing a brilliant display of fireworks. In less time than it requires to describe the process, the rail has passed on through a cold rolling machine, which hardens its surface, after which the metal is allowed to cool for the first time since it was formed as pig iron in the blast furnace. Moreover, in straighten-



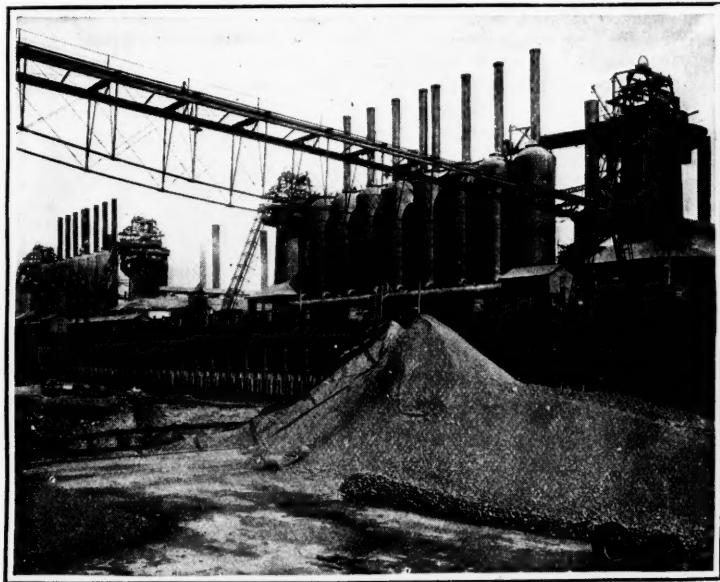
THE COKE OVENS OF THE JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL COMPANY, AT HAZLEWOOD.
(The tall stacks carry off the fumes and unconsumed smoke.)

ing and drilling the ends of the cold rail, human labor is applied directly to it for the first time, all the other operations being done by machinery directed by a few scattered individuals.

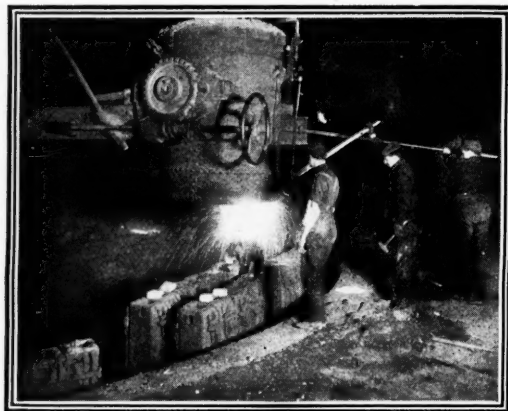
After inspection, electric cranes load the rails in cars standing outside the mill. Although they are sold to the railroads at less than a cent and a half per pound, yet some of the railroad companies have gone into the rail business in order to save the profit and reduce the price of rails in the market.

The Carnegie Steel Company, now a part of the United States Steel Corporation, built a railroad to Lake Erie, some years ago, to save freight on their lake ores. As the conflict of freight interests led to the formation of the great Steel Corporation, so the competition in rail manufacture may cause the latter to purchase and build railroads in order to secure a market for its products. These great interests must ultimately come to some understanding. It seems likely that they will either consolidate, or that each will agree to remain in its own particular field.

The original Homestead Works were erected in 1880-81 by the Pittsburgh



THE GREAT FURNACES OF THE DUQUESNE PLANT.



A BESSEMER CONVERTER.

Bessemer Steel Company, composed of several independent manufacturers of Pittsburgh. It consisted of two small converters and a rail mill producing about two hundred tons of rails per day. Owing to a very troublesome strike and the depressed condition of the steel business, the plant was sold to the Carnegie Company, in 1883, at a very low price.

The speedy revival of business enabled the new owners to pay for the plant in a few years, and to add one new machine after another to meet the ever-increasing consumption of steel. At present, the 140-inch plate mill can make 500 tons of plates per day. The Bessemer converters yield 425,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, while the more recent basic open-hearth furnaces, fed and served by powerful machines, produce annually 1,500,000 tons of steel of various grades. Here is made the nickel-steel armor-plate, whose mighty ingots, exceeding at times one hundred tons, are handled with the greatest ease by electric cranes, and pressed into shape, like baker's dough, by a powerful hydraulic forging machine. This quietly operating mechanism, with its accurately regulated strokes, is capable of producing a pressure of 14,000 tons, or sufficient to lift 186,000 men, the population of a large city. At Homestead are also made the beams and channels which enter into modern buildings and engineering structures of every variety.

In the struggle for existence between the Bessemer and the basic open-hearth processes at these works, the open-hearth furnaces have, apparently, gained the preference, every effort having been made to increase their product and cheapen their cost of operation as compared with the Bessemer process, on account of the superior quality and uniformity of the open-hearth steel and the pos-

sibility of removing the objectionable phosphorus from pig irons used in its manufacture.

A portion of the necessary pig iron and spiegel is brought across the Monongahela River from the five great Carrie furnaces at Rankin, which are among the more recent purchases and constructions of the Carnegie Steel Company. They furnish about six hundred and seventy-two thousand tons per annum.

Additional pig iron is produced by the adjacent Duquesne Steel Works, erected in 1886-89 by some of the original competitors, who built the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company's Works at Homestead. They possessed at first a two-vessel Bessemer plant, a blooming mill, and a rail mill. Like the Homestead Works, they were purchased cheaply in the latter part of 1890 by the Carnegie Company, which thus obtained a valuable plant and extinguished a formidable rival at the same time. Since then, four blast furnaces, one hundred feet high, have been built, and at present the Duquesne Works hold the world-record for the greatest annual product of a small blast furnace. Rails are not now made there, but the works furnish annually 750,000 tons of pig iron, 600,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, and 820,000 tons of blooms, billets, bars, and slabs. The plant possesses a modern continuous mill, which not only reduces the ingot to the required section without stopping, but cuts the long traveling slabs to length by means of a flying shear, which operates as it travels.

At Duquesne, as at Edgar Thomson and at Homestead, the visitor is astonished at the absence of dirt and obstructions, at the intense but orderly activity everywhere, and at the small number of men who keep in motion the endless stream of material,—about five tons being required every minute for the blast furnaces alone.

Many of the ingenious contrivances in the various works were designed by men selected and developed by Mr. Carnegie and his partners. They were generally rewarded by handsome presents in addition to their salaries, and by rapid advancement to positions of trust. Some of them, with others who had shown exceptional ability in the business, received small interests in the Carnegie Company, to be paid out of the profits. When the billion-dollar United States Steel Corporation was formed by purchasing plants, apparently, on a basis of the capitalization of maximum profits, these little interests blossomed into millions, and men who had started at the bottom of fortune's ladder were suddenly thrown to the top. Much of this suddenly acquired wealth has gone into palatial residences, works of art, and great business

buildings and enterprises, not only in Pittsburgh, but in various parts of the United States.

For a time it seemed as if the chief business of the great corporation was to be carried on at the New York Stock Exchange and the Waldorf-Astoria; but hard times and shrunken values have checked this tendency, and have partly restored to Pittsburgh its well-deserved supremacy in the steel consolidation.

When the central management is completely transferred to industrious Pittsburgh, and when the progressive, non-speculative, non-bureaucratic spirit of the old Carnegie Company animates the entire corporation, we may hope to see the latter become one of the most prosperous and reliable institutions of the country.

The Carnegie Technical Schools, recently founded in Pittsburgh, will doubtless play an important part in the future success of this greatest of all manufacturing aggregations, as well as in the industrial and educational development of Pittsburgh.

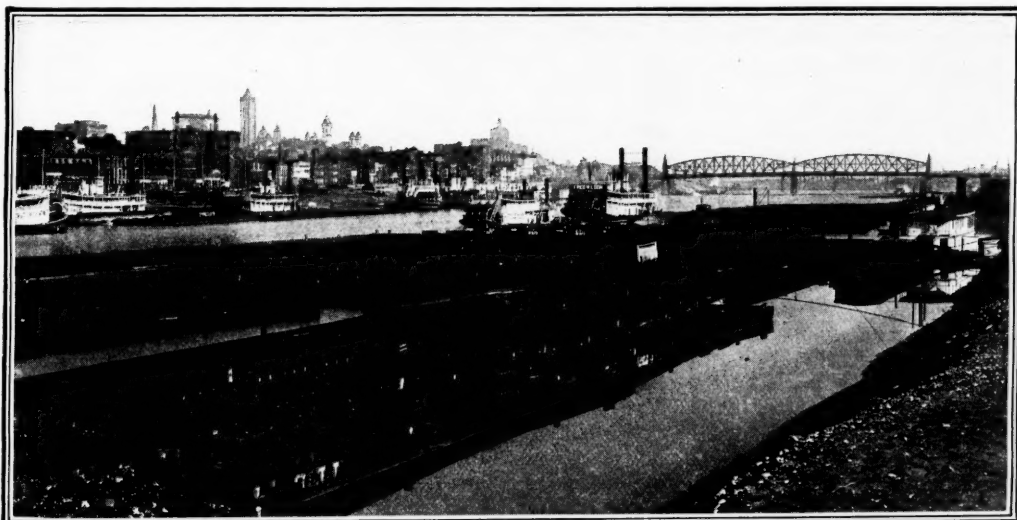
The speculative cyclone which, a few years ago, swept into a common control most of the large iron and steel works of the United States, left one great independent rival in Pittsburgh,—the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. Founded, half a century ago, as the American Iron Works, at a time when there were but few rolling mills and no blast furnaces in Allegheny County, these plants, under the direction of the late B. F. Jones and his partners, have grown rapidly in wealth and productive capacity. At present, the

company is successfully operating its extensive Bessemer and open-hearth steel plants, cold rolling mills, structural works, and its own blast furnaces on the banks of the Monongahela River. There can be seen barges laden with coal from its own mines, which supply not only the mills, but the coke ovens along the river and adjacent to the blast furnaces.

While the Carnegie Steel Company is perfecting a method of removing moisture from compressed air for blast furnaces, which promises to rival the hot-blast stoves in the saving of fuel and the increase of output, the Jones & Laughlin Company is testing a new continuous open-hearth process, which may possibly hasten the final extinction of that hitherto remarkable and indispensable mammoth of steel manufacture,—the Bessemer converter.

Space does not permit detailed reference to other important steel and iron works of the Pittsburgh district: the Crucible Steel Company of America, which recently built the Clairton plant of blast and open-hearth furnaces and sold them to the United States Steel Corporation; the celebrated tube works; the steel-car, wire-fence, nail, and sheet works, which have added their quota to the growth and wealth of the Steel City, until now,—the business center of six hundred thousand inhabitants,—she furnishes about one-third of all the steel and over one-half of all the coke production of the United States.

Nor can we describe the multitude of uses



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MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF COAL TIED UP ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

(Awaiting a freshet to enable shipment to New Orleans. The business section of Pittsburgh lies to the left.)

which she makes of the three hundred and fifty million cubic feet of natural gas annually consumed by her industries and homes.

In a recent very able and sympathetic address, on Founder's Day, at the Carnegie Institute, Mr. John Morley said, in substance, that "ideas are greater than iron and steel works and open-hearth furnaces." With due allowance for his probable reference to the truth, that living ideas are in general more potent than material things, we think that the eminent English statesman and author, unlike his countryman, Herbert Spencer, when visiting Pittsburgh, did not fully appreciate the great intellectual equipment required for, and the influence exerted by, her industrial masterpieces.

Given a broad-minded employer, with ability to appreciate and utilize mechanical genius, to successfully organize the labor of others, and to foresee and supply men's wants,—a wide business experience will lead him to realize the necessity for the elevation and enlightenment of the work-

ers, the unlimited expansion of trade, and for the ultimate establishment of industrial and international peace.

These are among the leading ideals of the world to-day; and Pittsburgh's ever-increasing quota of ideas, men, and means will have much to do with their realization, in spite of, or rather because of, the creation and operation of her unequaled mills and furnaces.

When, in the near future, there is established that international Temple of Peace,—which is one of the noblest results of a Pittsburgher's Gospel of Wealth,—may its Parliament of Man promulgate and maintain, with the united forces of civilization, the Magna Charta of individual and national duties, whose accepted principles are increasing with the growth of commerce and industry, the association of labor and capital, the peaceful rivalry of nations, and especially with all those moral and educational influences which foster in men a strong sense of justice and of social responsibility.

II.—PITTSBURG AS AN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CENTER.

BY J. E. MCKIRDY.

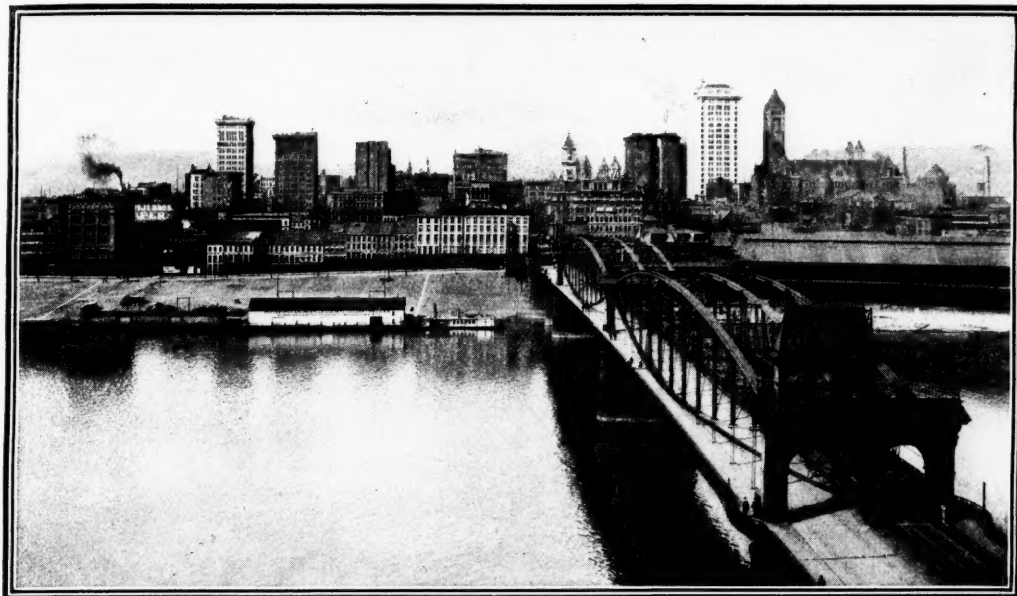
NINETY million tons of freight handled annually on the railroads and rivers of the Pittsburgh district tell in startling figures the story of an industrial empire's marvelous size and growth. Not alone iron and steel and coal and coke, but innumerable other manufactured articles, in which the remarkable city at the headwaters of the Ohio has taken first rank in the ceaseless progress of the commercial world, combine to make this surprising total.

Pittsburg has for many years justly enjoyed the honor of being "The Workshop of the World," but few outside of the boundaries of Allegheny County have any conception that this meant anything beyond the mere fact that she made enormous quantities of iron and steel, mined appalling quantities of coal, and produced a great deal of smoke and soot, and boasted much in doing it. The industrial revolution, which had its beginning in the early hours of the new century in mergers and combinations spreading throughout almost every branch of manufacturing, brought about an awakening among the people of the world. Pittsburgh stood forth as a power of no mean moment, industrially and financially.

The existence of cheap fuel in the shape of exhaustless beds of finest coal and of labor of

the highest skill have brought about manufacturing economies and possibilities which have enabled the building in Pittsburgh of industrial establishments, other than those directly of iron and steel, which lead the world. Pittsburgh manufacturers have parted with their birth-rights to enable the combination of industries, and the people of the entire country have become partners in the big mill enterprises. The great wealth released has sought and is seeking new fields of investment, which promise a future of exceptional brightness to Pittsburgh. There are no idlers and no idle capital in the Pittsburgh district.

Census figures as to population do not tell the true story of Pittsburgh's splendid growth. The city's apparent population is 359,250 people. A municipality of 675,000 souls more truly pictures its size. Growth of business demanding expansion of mill facilities has forced many plants out beyond the confines of the city proper, where sufficiently large sites are available. The result is that year by year manufacturing centers of no mean size have clustered about the old boundaries until one compact city is virtually the result. That is why strangers are surprised to find that census figures do not tell the whole story of Pittsburgh's economic development.



A VIEW OF PITTSBURG'S SKY-LINE, AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.
(The Monongahela River and the Smithfield Street Bridge in the foreground.)

FINANCIAL STRENGTH SHOWN BY THE CITY'S BANKS.

The growth is better illustrated in the splendor of banking progress and in the city's building. Business trepidation, naturally severe in an industrial center during the past year, has held in check the growth which in previous years was surprising. In 1890, Pittsburg had but forty-seven banking institutions, including national and State banks and trust companies, with a total capital of \$15,213,750, deposits of \$71,302,567, and total resources of \$97,151,316. In November, 1902, the city possessed eighty-three similar institutions, with \$40,599,625 of capital, \$259,776,378 of deposits, and \$361,990,911 in total resources, while the dividends of the year were \$3,093,356.

In the year following, the banking growth was something which startled even the bankers themselves. There became an epidemic of new trust companies and of capital inflation, which spread the fear that strength might be sacrificed in the interest of expansion more ambitious than the necessities of the community warranted. In November, 1903, the number of banks had increased to ninety-five, the capital had climbed from \$12,590,597 to \$53,190,222, the surplus had risen from \$29,679,887 to \$69,471,849, and deposits had grown to \$261,165,357, while the

total resources had increased from \$52,262,250 to a grand total of \$414,253,161, and annual dividends had become \$4,880,052.

The total number of banks in Allegheny County increased between November, 1902, and November, 1903, from one hundred and forty-two to one hundred and seventy-four, with an increase in capital of \$15,065,972 to \$63,586,322; the surplus was \$75,638,244, an increase of \$35,630,957; deposits had grown from \$4,104,311 to \$301,870,518, while the total resources had gone up from \$58,689,793 to a total of \$473,493,980. This gives a correct idea of the true financial strength of Pittsburg. Although Allegheny County contains three cities, that one grand community is virtually Pittsburg as the world should know it. Bank clearings for 1903 illustrate the titanic strides taken, the figures of 1890, amounting to \$786,156,221, having grown to \$2,356,875,350.

Much of the money secured by Pittsburgers through the sale of their plants to the various combinations has been reinvested in banking institutions, while a large part has found its way into real estate in the business section. Former steel manufacturers now control the downtown business section, two former partners in the Carnegie Steel Company having invested more than \$20,000,000 in real estate and buildings, H. C. Frick alone having expended \$11,000,000, se-

cured through the enhancement of his wealth by combination.

RECENT GROWTH IN BUILDING.

Ten years ago, or in 1894, only 1,365 permits for new buildings, with a total valuation of \$4,123,439, were issued by the city. In 1900, the valuation of buildings being erected had grown to \$11,703,613; while in 1901, after so many Pittsburgers were able to retire from the steel business because of the formation of combinations, the valuation of new structures had leaped to \$19,567,474. This large increase in the value of new buildings was caused by the construction of large office buildings of the skyscraper type. There was a lull in valuations in 1902 to \$16,901,350; but in 1903 the figures had mounted to \$19,050,275, despite the fact that labor disturbances and congestion in structural steel mills prevented the full development of building expansion. The estimate for 1904, exclusive of December, is \$12,657,335. Allegheny's figures will increase the total \$2,250,000. Although Pittsburg stood eleventh in population in 1903, its splendid prosperity enabled it to reach the fourth place in building operations, preceded only by New York, Chicago, and Boston.

RECORD FIGURES IN FREIGHT TONNAGE.

Tonnage figures of Pittsburg are startling in comparison with those of cities many times more extensive. It is estimated that during 1903 the railroads carried into and out of the Pittsburg district 79,750,000 tons of freight, necessitating the use of more than 2,500,000 cars. In the same time, there were hauled out over the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers 10,000,000 tons more, principally coal, making the total tonnage of the district for the year practically 90,000,000 tons. During 1904 these figures will not have been equaled because of the business depression, although they are not considered exceptional, inasmuch as Pittsburg's tonnage in 1902 was 86,636,680 tons. One of the great engineering projects now contemplated, and upon which much preliminary work in the way of surveys and securing necessary legislation has been done, is the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, which is to be a fifteen-foot-deep waterway to connect Pittsburg with Lake Erie *via* the Ohio, Beaver, and Mahoning rivers. This great work will cost thirty-three million dollars, and will when completed make Pittsburg the greatest inland city in the country. For its great iron and steel manufactories will be able to get the raw iron ore from the Lake Superior mines much cheaper than at present, while the coal and coke of the Pittsburg district will be

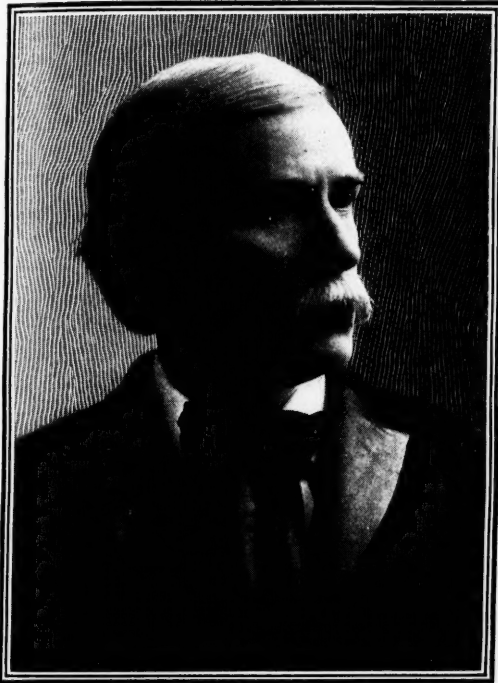
sent to the lake ports much cheaper than is the case now.

Pittsburg holds the record for a single day's water shipment, as, on June 24, 1903, coal to the amount of 399,350 tons was towed out over the Ohio for markets along the lower Mississippi. These totals are not surprising when it is known that shipments are controlled by freshets, upon which the coal is towed out to market periodically; but when they are compared with figures from such cities as London and New York, they furnish some food for thought. In 1902, it was estimated that the tonnage of London was 17,564,110 tons, and that of New York 17,398,000 tons. Antwerp received and sent out a total of 16,721,000 tons, while Hamburg's total was only 15,853,490; that of Hongkong, 14,724,270, and Liverpool, the great export center of England, had but 13,157,720 tons. The total tonnage of these six leading ocean ports was just 95,418,590 tons, compared with Pittsburg's total of 86,636,680 tons. Official figures show a total river and rail coal movement for the Pittsburg district in 1902 of 28,898,000 tons, while the transport of iron ore was very heavy, and shipments of coke amounted to 14,138,740 tons.

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

Pittsburg retains the supremacy of the United States in petroleum and natural gas, despite the fact that the discoveries of oil were made near it over forty-five years ago. It was oil which gave Andrew Carnegie the nucleus of the great fortune he later acquired in the steel business. Mr. Carnegie was then a young man, the superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was shortly after the Drake well had been discovered in what is still known as "the oil country" of Pennsylvania. He was induced to borrow \$3,500 to take a share in a company which was prospecting north of Pittsburg. Mr. Carnegie gave his note for the amount, and left in May for a trip to Europe with some young comrades. In November, he returned to find that his investment had increased 1,200 per cent., and it was not long afterward that he was persuaded to acquire a substantial interest in the Kloman forge, which became the nucleus of the company which forty years afterward earned forty million dollars a year.

At that time the product of the Northern fields was floated down the Allegheny River to Pittsburg, and a great refining industry flourished until combination brought about the introduction of pipe lines to the seaboard to secure economies of transportation. Charles Lockhart, one of the multi-millionaire capitalists of Pitts-



COL. JAMES M. GUFFEY.

(The largest independent oil-producer in the world.)

burg, was then one of the powers in the petroleum trade, and was one of the active associates of John D. Rockefeller in the formation of the great oil producing and refining corporation. Refining of petroleum in Pittsburg dwindled to comparative insignificance, although there are still some considerable operations within the city. Pittsburg, however, is adjacent to rich oil-producing territory, and, by reason of this and the enormous territorial possessions of its capitalists, it holds its rank as the world's oil center.

It is estimated that the annual production of petroleum in Pittsburg district territory is about 30,000,000 barrels, of a present value of \$50,000,000. This is interesting in comparison with the world's production of only 125,909,900 barrels in 1902, of which the United States produced 67,775,500 barrels and Russia 52,320,000 barrels. Operations in every portion of the United States are conducted from Pittsburg by Pittsburg capitalists. It was Col. James M. Guffey, an intrepid independent producer, who secured the record-breaking well in the McDonald field, and who, "wildcatting" far in advance of developments, discovered the celebrated Lucas well in the Beaumont pool of Texas. Colonel Guffey had hundreds of thousands of acres under lease,

built large refineries at Port Arthur, Texas, and equipped steamship fleets for the distribution of the product throughout the world. He has also been the pioneer in Indian Territory, Kansas, and Louisiana.

SUPREMACY IN NATURAL GAS.

George Westinghouse, the eminent engineer and capitalist, deserves the credit for making possible the utilization of natural gas as a fuel in Pittsburg at a time when his friends doubted the success of his experiments. He devised the plan for piping the gas long distances, and it was due to his efforts that many of the obstacles in the way of the natural gas producer of that day were removed. It was twenty-five years ago that natural gas was discovered in commercial quantities, and it was five years later before effective plans for its control were perfected. It was immediately introduced into the mills and dwellings of Pittsburg because of its cheapness and cleanliness. It brought Pittsburg to the attention of the world as a center of cheap fuel. Glass factories flourished as they never have since. Lavish use of the new fuel soon exhausted the gas fields adjacent to Pittsburg, the producers of petroleum assisting in the waste in their anxiety to obtain a quicker and better return from the oil. Failing supply increased the rates and decreased the mill consumption, but new fields in the Southwest were sought, and



DRILLING A GAS WELL.

(Showing the apparatus for drilling for oil and natural gas in the great fields tributary to Pittsburg.)

costly pipe lines were laid into the mountains of West Virginia, to keep the supply in the Pittsburgh district adequate to the needs.

Natural gas became a luxury, but its domestic consumption increased at a remarkable rate each year. Large manufacturers, impressed with the importance of the fuel, sought their own fields with their own companies, and some of these ventures have grown to such size that one large steel company now has 100,000 acres of producing gas land under lease easily accessible to Pittsburgh, has 130 producing wells, 300 miles of pipe line, and an annual supply of 11,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The discovery of natural gas in large quantities in districts other than Pittsburgh attracted many of the glass factories away from what had been the recognized glass center, as the lack of demand in sparsely settled territory and the enormous sup-

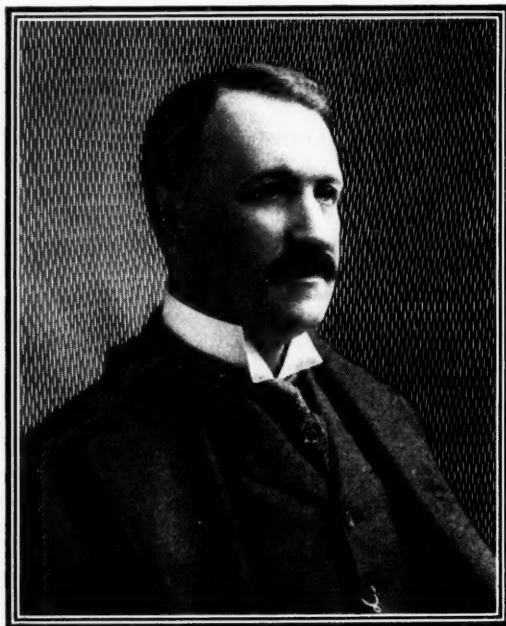
sumed daily in dwellings throughout western Pennsylvania. It is estimated that the daily consumption of natural gas in the Pittsburgh district in 1903 was 350,000,000 cubic feet, 130,000 families being supplied from 2,000 wells by companies having an aggregate capital of \$60,000,000. Over 750,000 acres of gas lands are held under lease, one company having over 370,000 acres, with a daily production of over 800,000,000 cubic feet and a daily consumption of 200,000,000 cubic feet, while another large company, with 300,000 acres under lease, has a yearly consumption of nearly 32,000,000,000 cubic feet among 60,000 customers. In the Pittsburgh district alone, the pipe lines aggregate in length 4,000 miles, and over 500 new wells are drilled each year to maintain the supply.

It was natural, in view of the supremacy in petroleum and natural gas, that Pittsburgh should lead the world in the manufacture of oil-well supplies. Apparatus for the drilling of wells is not only sent to every oil and gas field in the United States, but to every foreign country in which crude oil has been discovered. The manufacture of great steel storage tanks for oil and gas became an important industry in Pittsburgh, and this product is now sent to all parts of the world.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

It was in the late sixties that Mr. Westinghouse was the occupant of a train wrecked near Schenectady, and the thought of a preventive and the fortunate experiments at Mont Cenis tunnel with compressed air resulted in the invention of the air brake in 1868. It is related that Mr. Westinghouse sought assistance from the late Commodore Vanderbilt, but that the millionaire railroad owner rejected him, only to regret his lack of wisdom not long afterward. Mr. Westinghouse has repeatedly laughed at what he considers a good story, but unfortunately untrue, as the reputed Vanderbilt was no other than a superintendent of the New York Central at Schenectady, who could see no good in the invention, until long afterward he discovered that Pennsylvania officials who assisted Mr. Westinghouse were becoming wealthy.

Mr. Westinghouse found a sympathetic purse in Pittsburgh, and from the small plant with 100 employees in 1869 has grown a works with 3,000 operatives and producing annually brakes to the value of \$8,453,000. It was from that modest start that the present Westinghouse interests grew, with their \$100,000,000 capital, \$75,000,000 annual output of material, and 30,000 skilled employees. It was while Mr. Westinghouse was in Europe, in 1884, in the interest of his air



MR. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS.

(President of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the largest producer of coal in the world.)

plies made low prices imperative. These, with other inducements, made profitable the change of the base of operations.

Some of these plants have returned to the Pittsburgh district, owing to the exhaustion of supplies in the West, and it is estimated that at present one thousand mills and factories in the Pittsburgh district are using the splendid fuel. Enormous quantities, however, are being con-

brake that he learned of patents for the alternating system of electrical distribution, and from that grew in two years a plant with 200 employees in Allegheny, which has since expanded into a system of works employing 12,000 trained working people. A plant with 5,000 employees has been established in England, and electrical apparatus is manufactured in France, Germany, and Russia in plants controlled from Pittsburg.

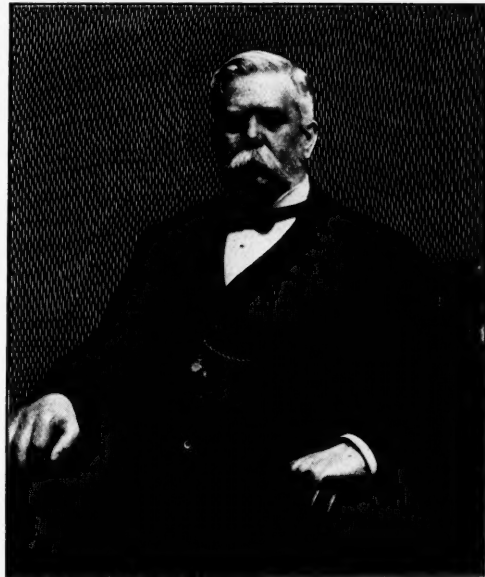
The value of electrical apparatus manufactured in the Pittsburg district yearly is \$40,000,000, compared with \$136,475,000 for the entire United States. It was a Pittsburg engineer who developed the principle of the rotary magnetic field, and it was largely a result of Mr. Westinghouse's genius that Niagara Falls was harnessed. Perfection of electrical apparatus led naturally to perfection in railway-signaling equipment, and the largest works in the world, in the Pittsburg district, annually produce 40,000 tons of equipment, valued at \$2,133,000. Railway travel has been protected as a result to a degree realized by few. Steam turbines and steam engines of the largest type have followed the marvelous development of the interests which have arisen from the invention of the air brake.

OTHER STEEL MANUFACTURES.

Some years ago, at a banquet in Pittsburg, Mr. Carnegie expressed regret that he and other manufacturers were compelled to go elsewhere than in Pittsburg to purchase the costly blast furnaces and mill engines bought in such large quantities. The idea took root, and two of the largest plants for the manufacture of stationary engines of the largest and most modern type have been perfected. One of the most important plants for the manufacture of car couplings in the United States is located in Pittsburg, and the manufacture of railway steel springs is controlled from Pittsburg.

One of the most recent industries, and one of the most striking, is that for the manufacture of steel cars. It is only a few years ago that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Charles M. Schwab conceived the car as a new avenue for the consumption of steel, and they led the way by introducing the big steel hopper in the coal and iron-ore carrying trade. This industry has since grown to such an extent that it now employs 11,000 men in the construction of 40,000 cars a year, valued at \$40,000,000. In producing these, 500,000 tons of steel plates are consumed annually. The manufacture of locomotives and steel and iron car wheels is also an important industry in Pittsburg.

In the manufacture of fireproof buildings, Pittsburg leads the world, and in the production



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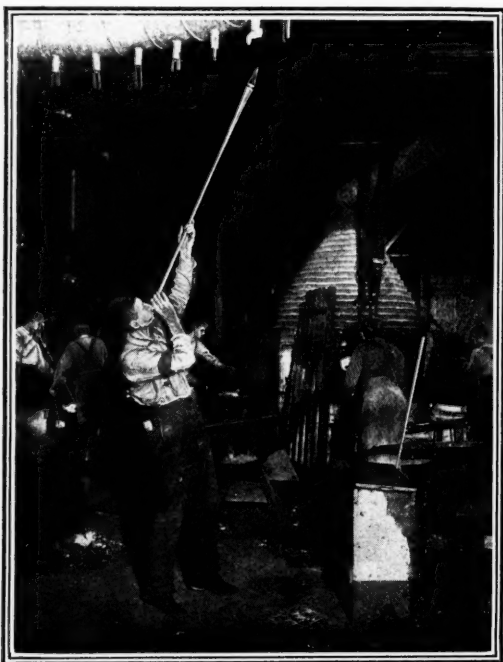
MR. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

(The inventor of the air brake, and prominent in the manufacture of steam and electrical machinery.)

of fireproofing material alone \$15,000,000 of capital is invested, with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons. The Pittsburg district is the leading manufacturer of sewer pipe in the United States. In the manufacture of underground cables for telephone and telegraph lines, Pittsburg leads the country, with an annual output of \$12,000,000, and the largest insulating-varnish works in the world is located there. Pittsburg stands first in the size and extent of its gear-cutting, and is one of the nation's leading manufacturers of sanitary enameled ware.

GLASS AND POTTERY WORKS.

Pittsburg is still an important center for the manufacture of glass of all kinds, although cheaper gas and land bonuses have induced the removal of many plants elsewhere. It is estimated that the value of glass products in the United States in 1902 was \$31,427,203, and of this the Pittsburg district produced \$14,276,228. In plate glass, Pittsburg easily leads the world, the annual consumption of domestic glass being 24,000,000 square feet. The manufacture of plate glass was introduced into Pittsburg by the late Capt. J. B. Ford, and at that time it sold for \$2.40 per square foot. Economies and keen competition have reduced the price to but 28 cents per foot. The industry founded by Captain Ford has so expanded that the capacity of the factories



GLASS-BLOWING.

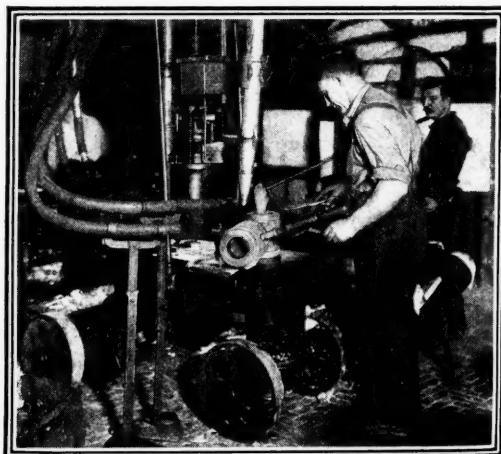
of one Pittsburg company is 25,000,000 square feet, although last year 18,000,000 square feet only were manufactured. The independent manufacturers are now being welded together, and their annual output is from 17,000,000 to 18,000,000 square feet.

In the manufacture of tableware, bottles, tumblers, and similar products, 1,529 pots, or furnaces, are operated out of a total of 2,026, while 448 pots operated in other States are controlled in Pittsburg. In window glass, 900 pots are operated in addition to continuous tanks. It is estimated that in 1902 Pittsburg manufactured window glass to the value of \$5,279,000, compared with a total of \$7,918,000 for the balance of the United States. The city ships every year approximately 2,000,000 boxes of window glass, equal to 90,000,000 square feet, or 62,000 tons, about 40 per cent. of the country's output. The district annually produces 70,000 tons of pressed ware, and its potteries are the largest and finest of their kind in the world. Pittsburg still remains supreme with respect to the manufacture of lamp chimneys, the value of the product being placed at \$2,500,000. Lamp chimneys made in Pittsburg in one year, if placed end to end, would stretch halfway around the world, while the bottles made there during the season, if laid end to end, would cover a distance of 16,000 miles.

Twenty years ago, England furnished practically all of the high-grade silica brick and fire brick used in the glass and steel furnaces of the United States; but since the discovery of exceptionally fine clay beds in the Allegheny Mountains by eager and tireless capital, domination of the American market has been wrested from the English and placed in the hands of Pittsburgers. Samuel P. Harbison has been active and instrumental in the development of this important industry now so peculiar to Pittsburg. The country's daily production of the finest grade of silica brick is 250,000, and of this Pittsburg produces 200,000. The country's daily production of high-grade fire brick for blast-furnace, soaking-pit, and puddling-furnace linings is 3,500,000, and of this total Pittsburg produces 2,000,000, with a value of \$50,000. Fine clay deposits in Ohio and Kentucky are owned in Pittsburg, and operated from there for the manufacture of high-grade bricks necessary in steel manufacture. Until ten years ago, glass manufacturers persisted in using foreign bricks, but Pittsburgers now produce all that are necessary, and in addition, export them to every State in the Union, to Cuba, Mexico, South America, and even to China.

VARIED INDUSTRIES.

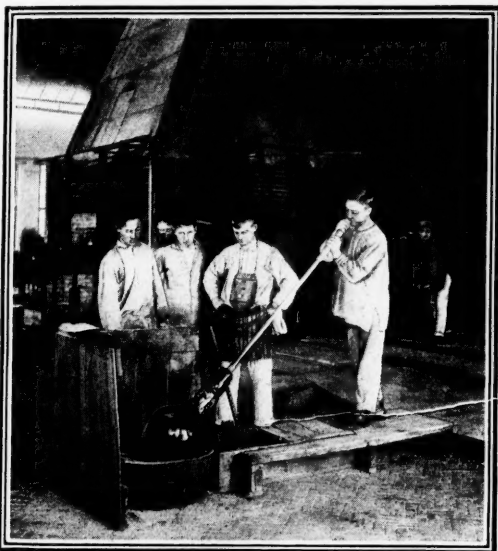
Pittsburg continues to occupy a prominent place in the production of manufactured copper, the estimated annual output being about 6,000,000 pounds. Capitalists of Pittsburg have for years been large owners of Michigan, and later of Montana and other Western, copper properties, and until recently they have directed the raw material toward Pittsburg. The presence of one of the largest electrical-apparatus build-



MOLDING GLASS FOR TABLEWARE.

ing concerns in the country affords a ready market.

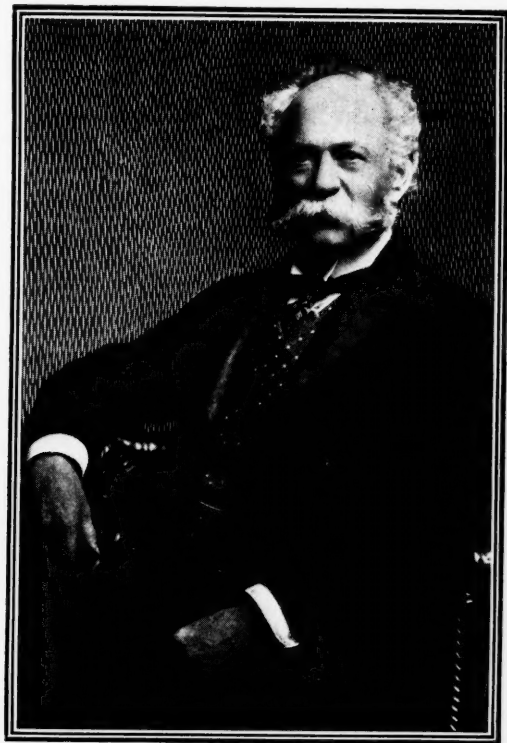
Strange as it may seem, Pittsburg possesses the largest cork-manufacturing plant in the United States, or the world, and it also controls the cork forests of Spain and Portugal. One-sixth of the entire exports of Spain and Portugal are taken by one Pittsburg firm, which owns large forests in those countries, and from 5,000 tons of cork bark imported annually 2,500 tons of manufactured cork articles are produced by the 1,200 employees, most of whom are women. This output is valued at \$2,500,000. Corks for bottles, life-preservers, mats, shoes, soles, and a hundred other manufactured articles consuming



BLOWING THE BALL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WINDOW GLASS.

every particle of the cork, are made in large quantities and sent to every portion of the country.

Pittsburg once practically stood at the head of the oak harness leather industry, but the destruction of the forests of western Pennsylvania has caused the removal of the trade to other sections. Over 250 cars of cattle are received into Pittsburg daily, however, and are consumed or sent East. The leather trade still continues a feature. The daily output of eight tanneries is 2,875 hides, valued at \$3,413,400. The district is one of the largest lumber-consuming and distributing centers in the United States, the estimated annual consumption being 1,000,000,000 feet, valued at \$25,000,000. It is estimated that 25,000 cars of perishable fruits and



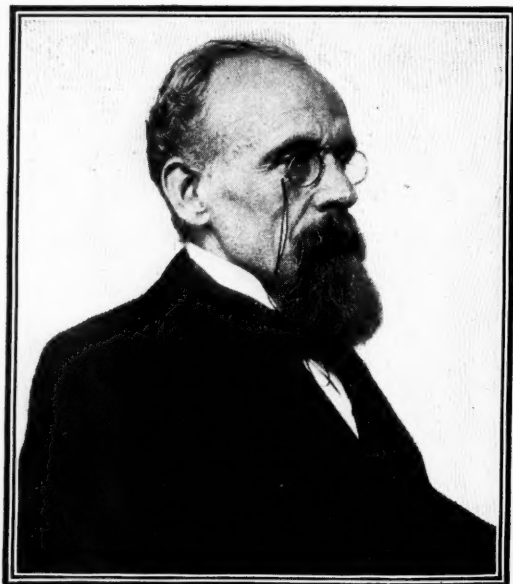
MR. H. J. HEINZ.

(Head of the great pickling and preserving works at Allegheny.)

produce are received yearly, the value exceeding \$15,000,000. Pittsburg easily leads all other cities in the manufacture of white and red lead. At least 500 carloads are shipped from the city every year, the value of the product being from \$110 to \$125 per ton.

The largest pickling and preserving works in the world is located in Allegheny. It employs 2,800 persons constantly, and consumes material which calls for the labor 20,000 people in caring for the crops used entirely by one firm. The company operates 9 factories, employs 400 traveling salesmen from all parts of the world, and uses the products of 18,000 acres of vegetable farms. The main factory covers 13 acres, the capital invested amounting to \$3,475,000, and the product being valued at \$4,650,000. The one company operates its own glass factory, and makes all of its own bottles and jars.

Pittsburg is so accustomed to figures of large tonnage that many are surprised at the fact that the city is renowned throughout the world for the perfection of its astronomical instruments. These are in every modern observatory of the



PROF. JOHN A. BRASHEAR.

(The noted scientist and manufacturer of lenses and optical goods.)

world, and during the Spanish-American War, Pittsburg range-finders were used to aim more correctly Pittsburg projectiles. There was recently made in the astronomical laboratory of Prof. John A. Brashear the largest perfect plane in existence. It is thirty inches in diameter, and no part of the surface varies one-millionth of an inch from a true plane. The delicacy and perfection of its instruments have resulted in many important discoveries.

Several concerns of national prominence, like the companies now engaged in the manufacture of aluminum and carborundum at Niagara Falls, and the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, which has done much to meet the modern demand for wholesome and beautiful baths, were organized in Pittsburg.

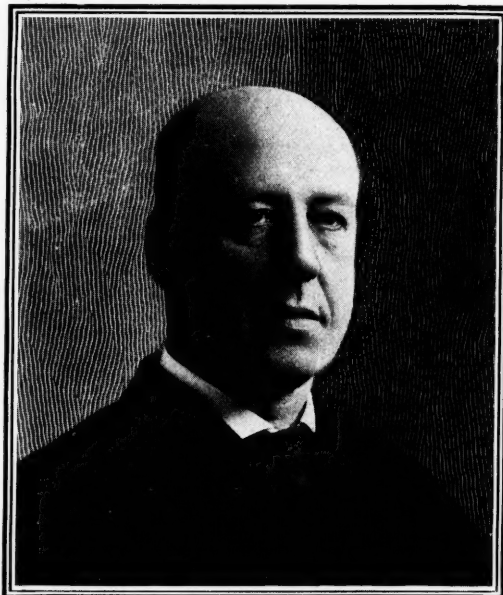
Altogether, there are in the Pittsburg district, 5,000 manufacturing plants, employing 250,000 men, whose products are valued at \$450,000,000 a year. The capital invested is \$2,000,000,000.

For many years, Pittsburg devoted itself almost exclusively to the manufacture of iron and steel tonnage, but since the day of mergers the tendency has been more and more to expand in the direction of highly finished articles. The aim has been to produce quality and perfection of grades without any necessary sacrifice of tonnage. Capital formerly employed in the manufacture of rough steel products is now seeking investment

along machinery lines, and the conviction is that during the next decade the development of Pittsburg along new and varied lines of manufacture will be startling.

PITTSBURG AS A RAILROAD CENTER.

The enormous tonnage offered the railroads by Pittsburg's steel mills naturally makes that city one of the important railroad centers of the United States. Ten thousand cars of freight are handled daily, and yard provisions have been made for 60,000 cars. Within the last two or three years one of the leading lines has been compelled to expend \$21,000,000 entirely on terminals to prevent freight congestion, and in doing this a 100-mile belt line about the Pittsburg business district has been perfected, with yards containing 350 miles of track.



MR. JULIAN KENNEDY.

(Pittsburg's most distinguished engineer.)

In six years, four railroads expended for wages, improvements, supplies, and equipment in Pittsburg \$256,575,531, while one road in one year, 1902, expended at that point for extraordinary purposes \$57,752,323, equal to one-fifth of the taxable property valuation. The tonnage offered by the Pittsburg district is of such importance that one other great system has expended \$22,000,000 in building a 60-mile entrance, and has provided an additional fund of \$25,000,000 to permit of the building of spurs and terminals.

III.—THE ÆSTHETIC AND INTELLECTUAL SIDE OF PITTSBURG.

BY BURD SHIPPEN PATTERSON.

TO the ordinary mind, the name of Pittsburgh stands only for great achievements in material things. It is associated preëminently with the conception of a vast and marvelous industrial development, the promotion of which has presumably absorbed all the remarkable energies of its people, whose character and tastes have accordingly been molded upon the pattern of their work. The titles of the Smoky or the Iron City, by which Pittsburgh has long been known, have served to inculcate in the minds of the uninitiated the belief that all the talents of its busy people have been devoted to the upbuilding of its great and numerous manufacturing establishments, its iron and steel mills and furnaces, its glass works, its vast electrical factories, and its thousand other similar industrial operations, from whose myriad chimney stacks ascend the pillars of fire which so magnificently illuminate it by night, and the pillars of smoke which so often enshroud it by day.

The stranger visiting the business portion of Pittsburgh on one of its dark days, which, owing to the large use of natural gas and of smoke-consumers, are not quite so frequent or, as a rule, so gloomy, as they once were, and observing the push and energy with which the whole population appears to be laboring for material advancement, cannot realize that under the smoke and fog, and amid the universal hum of the vast street traffic or the clang of the omnipresent machinery, there is abundant evidence to be found that the higher life,—the life which takes keen delight, not only in the spiritual, but in the intellectual and the artistic,—is being cultivated by a multitude of the inhabitants of the city in a manner which reflects the same energetic vigor and thoroughness that have signalized their efforts along material lines. Pittsburgh, once symbolic only for the things which are the product of man's muscle and mechanical skill is now forging to a high place in the scientific, literary, artistic, and musical world.

It was not until about forty years ago that the growth of the city began to assume the marvelous character which has made it the wonder of the world. The introduction of steel-making, the discovery of oil and natural gas, and the opening up of rich coal fields were prime factors in this remarkable industrial development. From these and kindred sources sprang in a few years the great fortunes which made a considerable number of Pittsburgh's citizens millionaires and multi-

millionaires and phenomenally increased the average wealth of the city's inhabitants. The industrial development of the community in the last century, and especially during its latter half, was rapid and continuous, and it required and obtained the close and unremitting attention of the men who were movers in it.

It must not be supposed, however, that there have not always been in Pittsburgh those who, amid its busy industrial environment, found delight in cultivating the higher life. In the earlier days, and indeed up to the present time, the city was a center of religious thought and education.

As early as 1787, there was a Pittsburgh Academy chartered, the first incorporated institution of learning west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio. In 1808, the academy became the Western University of Pennsylvania, which is to-day a large and flourishing institution. More than fifty years ago, Stephen C. Foster, a native of the city, wrote his immortal songs, thereby proving that among its hard and practical conditions there was being developed the lighter and brighter side of life.

THE CITY'S PUBLIC PARKS.

Leaving the earlier history of the city and coming to the period of its wonderful development, which is still in progress, note can appropriately first be made of the remarkable improvement in the topography of Pittsburgh during the last quarter of a century. The building of the street railways was accompanied by the construction of many miles of fine paved streets and the creation of the large and beautiful residence districts in Oakland and the East End, which are great surprises to the stranger who has seen only the business and manufacturing sections of the city. In the Oakland district is the large Schenley Park, most of which was given by the late Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, a one-time resident of Pittsburgh, the balance being purchased by the city. In the East End is the beautiful Highland Park, belonging to the city.

At the entrance to Schenley Park are situated the great groups of buildings given to the city by Andrew Carnegie. In the park is the Phipps Conservatory, given by Henry Phipps, Jr., which is one of the largest and finest in the world. Connected with it is a botanical building, wherein lectures are given on botany to the children of the schools, who visit

the conservatory, which is daily open to the public free. A fine monument has recently been erected in the park to Col. Alexander L. Hawkins and the men of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who did such good service in the Philippines.

At the entrance to Highland Park are two pillars of highly artistic design. The grounds are beautifully laid out. An artificial body of water, called Lake Carnegie, is a feature.

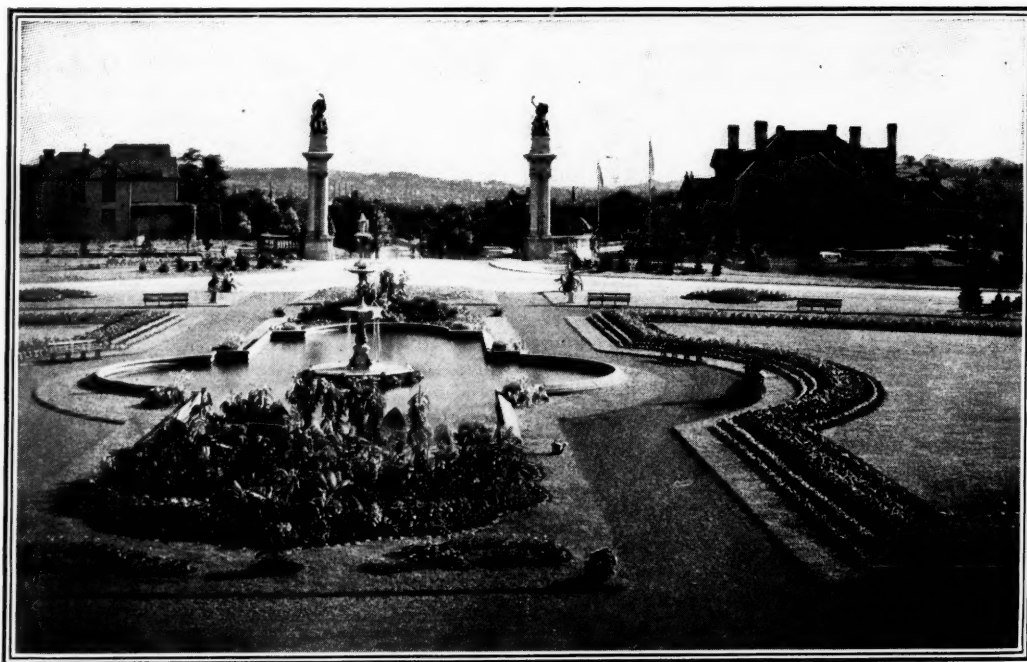
Much of the credit for the topographical improvement of the city is due to the late Christopher L. Magee, who did for Pittsburgh in this respect what the late Alexander R. Shepherd did for Washington, and who also gave several millions of dollars for philanthropic and educational purposes.

CULTIVATION OF THE FINE ARTS.

During the past twenty years, a portion of the energy of the men who have amassed great wealth in Pittsburgh has been devoted to the acquisition of paintings by noted artists, and the city now contains a number of valuable private collections of such. In 1902, a loan exhibition of fine paintings was held at the Carnegie Art Galleries, and a large portion of the works shown were from the private galleries of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. These paintings represented the

work of fully seventy-five well-known American and foreign artists, among whom were Alma Tadema, Rosa Bonheur, Jules Breton, William M. Chase, John Constable, Corot, Dagnan-Bouveret, Diaz, Gérôme, Hals, Inness, Mauve, Millet, Murillo, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Romney, Rousseau, Rubens, Turner, and Van Dyck.

A great stimulus to the love of art in Pittsburgh has been afforded by the Art Department of the Carnegie Institute. The institute was founded in 1896 by Andrew Carnegie, who for many years had been a citizen of Pittsburgh, and who at that time contributed over a million dollars for the building, which contains a library, music hall, museum, and art gallery, and for the erection of several branch library buildings. The library building, which cost about \$800,000, is now being enlarged to about five times its original size, the cost of the addition being estimated at about \$5,000,000, all of which Mr. Carnegie has contributed. He also, some years ago, contributed \$2,000,000, the income of which has been used for the special purposes of the Scientific Museum and Fine Arts departments of the institute. He has, from time to time, also given special sums to these departments. The government of the library and institute is vested in a board of trustees, a portion of whom are life members appointed by Mr. Carnegie, the re-

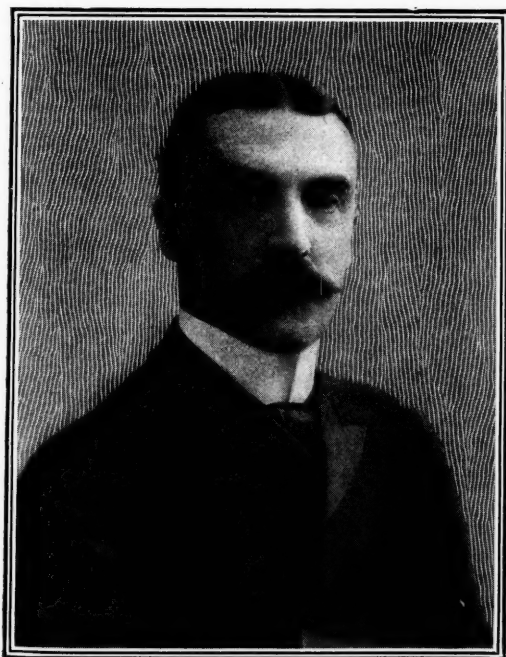


A VIEW OF HIGHLAND PARK, SHOWING ENTRANCE.



A VIEW OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY AND MUSIC HALL, AT ENTRANCE TO SCHENLEY PARK.

(An addition, costing several millions, is now being constructed. See illustration on page 71.)



MR. WILLIAM N. FREW.

(President of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie Library.)

mainder being public officials elected by the people of the city, or by city councils, or appointed by the mayor. The city pays the ordinary cost of the maintenance of the library and institute, the appropriation for the present year being \$158,000. William N. Frew has been the efficient president of the board of trustees almost from the beginning.

The Art Department has from the beginning been under the direction of John W. Beatty, whose intelligent and well-directed labors have contributed largely to its great success. The art galleries of the institute contain a fine permanent collection of paintings and sculpture, the property of the institute, as well as some paintings loaned by private owners for an indefinite period. This permanent exhibit is open to the public daily without charge during three-fourths of the year. Among the notable pictures belonging to the permanent collection are the following: "Clouded Sun," by George Inness; "Portrait of Sarasate," by Whistler; "The Wreck," by Winslow Homer; "May," by D. W. Tryon; "Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester," by Edwin A. Abbey; "Woman in Pink," by John W. Alexander; "Peasant," by Jules Bastian Le Page; "Fifth Avenue in Winter," by Childe Hassam; "Did You Speak?" by W. M. Chase; "The Boats," by André Dauchez; "The Sailor and His Sweetheart," by

Julius Gari Melchers; "A Vision of Antiquity," by Pierre Cecile Puvis de Chavannes; "The Window Seat," by Alexander Roche; "The Arques at Ancourt," by Fritz Thaulow, and "The Keeper of the Threshold," by Elihu Vedder. Henry C. Frick presented to the collection Dagnan-Bouveret's large painting of the "Disciples at Emaus."

In November and December there is, as a rule, a competitive exhibition of paintings, open to the artists of the world, although it has on occasion been confined to the works of American artists. The loan exhibition heretofore spoken of also took the place of this exhibit two years ago.

For the last exhibit, which opened November 3, 1904, more than six hundred and fifty paintings were offered, of which three hundred and twenty-eight were deemed worthy of being placed on view.

The children of the public schools are encouraged to take an interest in the art exhibits. Director Beatty is in the habit of giving art talks to classes of such visitors. Another feature of the Art Department's work, recently introduced, is the sending of fine photographs of the pictures on exhibition to the schools, where the drawing teachers report the experiment to have been remarkably successful.

The Pittsburg Art Society, of which E. Z. Smith has long been president, composed of artists and others who take an interest in art, music, and literature, has, since its organization in 1873, also had an important effect in stimulating interest in the Pittsburg community in these subjects. Some of the Pittsburg artists have achieved a wide reputation, among them being John W. Alexander, Charles S. Reinhart, John W. Beatty, George Hetzel, Thomas S. Clark, Clarence M. Johns, A. G. Reinhart, Joseph R. Woodwell, William Wall, Alfred Wall, A. Bryan Wall, Charles Linford, Jasper Lawman, Martin B. Leisser, and David Blythe. Among the earliest well-known artists in the city were J. R. Carroll, S. H. Dearborn, A. Bowman, and J. R. Lambdin. During its existence, the Pittsburg Art School, founded by John W. Beatty, did excellent work.

MUSIC IN PITTSBURG.

In the field of music, Pittsburg has made a notable advance during recent years. The inspiration has largely come from the Music Department of the Carnegie Institute and the Art Society. In the music hall of the institute building there is a magnificent organ, and twice a week, on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, except during the summer vacation season, free organ recitals are given, which are always well at-

tended. The late Frederic Archer was for many years the organist. Since his death, Edwin H. Lemare, of London, has filled the position. The organists have been in the habit of giving free musical lectures during the year. The Pittsburg Orchestra makes its headquarters at the Carnegie Music Hall. Its management is in the hands of the orchestra committee of the Pittsburg Art Society, whose chairman is James I. Buchanan, a leading business man. The business manager is George H. Wilson, who is head of the Music Department of the institute. The orchestra's first conductor was Frederic Archer, who was succeeded by Victor Herbert, under whom it became known as one of the leading musical organizations of the country. Its present conductor is Emil Paur, who bears an international reputation. The orchestra concerts are not free, but are, nevertheless, largely attended. The members of the Art Society annually raise a large guarantee fund for the support of the orchestra, this year the amount exceeding forty thousand dollars. The orchestra gives a large number of concerts in Pittsburg every year, and also makes a tour of the large cities of the country. Annually the Western Exposition Society engages four or five of the leading musical organizations of the country for a week or more each during September and October. Last year, about five hundred thousand people attended these concerts. In some years, the Pittsburg Orchestra has appeared at the exposition. Each year there is a season of grand opera in Pittsburg. Many of the churches have excellent choirs and talented organists, and there are a number of musical societies in the city, including the Apollo Club.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM OF THE GREATER PITTSBURG.

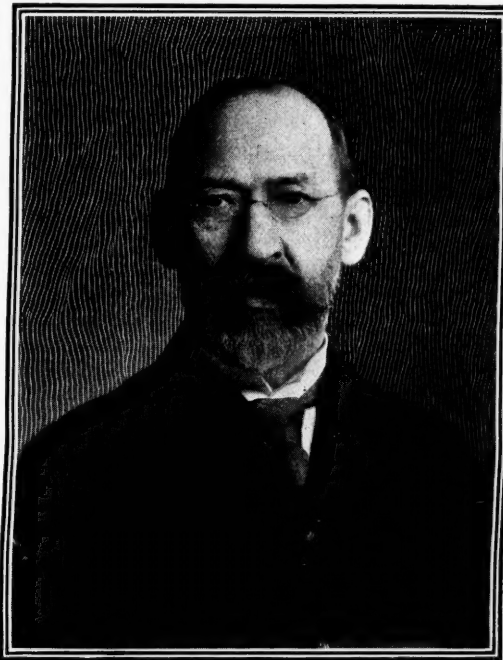
The work of the Carnegie Library, affiliated with the Carnegie Institute, has been of the greatest importance in contributing to the promotion of the higher life of Pittsburg. Edwin H. Anderson was its efficient head from its opening, in 1895, until last month, when his resignation on account of ill health caused general regret. The main library building, in Schenley Park, is also the home of the institute. There are also at present five branch libraries in various parts of the city. Another branch is about to be opened, and others are contemplated. The reference library is especially well equipped and is widely patronized, inquiries coming to it from all parts of the country. Books from the main library can also be obtained by special arrangement by people living outside the city.

The Children's Department of the library is

doing an especially valuable work. There is a children's room in the main library, and also in each of the branch ones. These rooms are always well filled with little ones during their hours out of school. The circulation of books among the children constitutes a large proportion of the total of the library. An interesting feature of the work among the children is conducted by the Home Libraries' Department.

The establishment of branch libraries in all parts of the city, where they reach the workmen, and the work among the children, supplemented by that of the main library, has earned the institution the good-will of all classes of people. One of the interesting branches of the work of the library is the furnishing of collections of books to the public schools, nearly all of which are now so provided. During the summer, books are sent from the library to the playgrounds and vacation schools in considerable numbers. The story-hour is another interesting feature of the work of the Children's Department of the library. Stories from the ancient and modern classics are related to the children in their rooms in the main and branch libraries, and also in the schools, and they are thereby led to read of the people and the things they are thus introduced to.

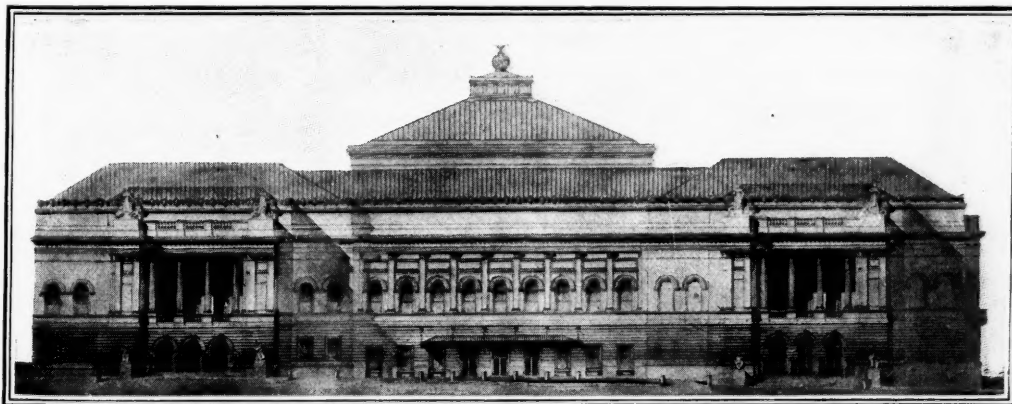
The popular appreciation of the library has far exceeded the hopes which its generous founder cherished when its work was inaugurated. At the dinner given to celebrate the opening of the library, William A. Magee, for fifteen years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Pittsburgh City Councils, to whom Mr. Carnegie intrusted the task of securing the municipal legislation necessary for the acceptance of his gift, made a speech in which he said he expected to see the time when the people of Pittsburgh



MR. GEORGE A. MACBETH.

(Chairman of the Library Committee of the Carnegie Library.)

would gladly approve of the initial appropriation of \$40,000 a year for the maintenance of the institution being increased to \$125,000. At this Mr. Carnegie threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Not in my lifetime, Mr. Magee; it will take fifty years before they get to that point." "You will see it done in five years," replied Mr. Magee, a prophecy which was ful-



THE NEW ADDITION TO THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.

(The Forbes street façade of enlarged building, now in process of construction. This building will be four hundred feet long, while the depth will be nearly six hundred feet.)

filled to the letter, while the present year's appropriation is \$33,000 in excess of the figure named by the Pittsburg councilman.

In this connection, also, should be mentioned the valuable work of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny City, the first of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, and which was founded in memory of James Anderson, a citizen of Allegheny, who had loaned Mr. Carnegie, when a boy, books from his library, which was subsequently presented to the public. Recently, a monument to Mr. Anderson was erected by Mr. Carnegie in front of the library. There are also libraries at Braddock, Carnegie, McKeesport, and other places in Allegheny County, established by the munificence of Mr. Carnegie. There is a fine one at Homestead, with which a clubhouse feature is embraced. All the expenses of this library, as well as of those at Braddock and Duquesne, are paid by Mr. Carnegie.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE STEEL CITY.

In architecture, Pittsburg has also made a great advance in recent years. For a long period, its most notable buildings were the Ro-



THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.
(Now in process of construction.)

man Catholic Cathedral, recently demolished, a fine example of the early Gothic, situated at Grant Street and Fifth Avenue, and Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, still standing on Sixth Avenue. A great stimulus to architecture in the city was given by the erection of the Allegheny County Court House in 1884-88. Richardson, the great Boston architect, was the designer of the work, which is considered his masterpiece. It is one of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country. The city now boasts a large number of buildings having great architectural merit. Among the churches are the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, approaching completion at Fifth Avenue and Craig Street, the Protestant Episcopal churches of the Ascension and St. Peter's, the First and Third Presbyterian churches, the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, and many others. Many of the schools recently erected are also fine examples of good architecture, among them being Friendship Park, Alinda Preparatory, Margaretta, Shakespeare, and others.

The Bank of Pittsburg and the Union Trust Company's buildings are especially noteworthy structures in the financial district. Among the skyscrapers, of which the city has a large number, are the Frick, Oliver, Bessemer, and Farmers' National Bank buildings. The Nixon Theater, completed within the last year, is one of the most beautiful and artistically constructed places of amusement in the country. Hundreds of artistic residences beautify the Oakland and East End districts of Pittsburg, and also Allegheny. Among them may be mentioned those of Durbin Horne, Nathaniel Holmes, R. V. Messler, Benjamin Thaw, Thomas Morrison, Mrs. Christopher L. Magee, W. H. Schoen, Julian Kennedy, and W. N. Frew.

The Pittsburg Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has a large membership, and its influence as an organization is steadily exerted for the improvement of the profession. The Women's School of Design, for a long time, did excellent work.

PITTSBURG'S INTEREST IN SCIENCE.

In the field of science, Pittsburgers naturally take great interest. The continued success of the great industries of the community is largely dependent upon the application of the latest scientific knowledge to their work. As a consequence, there is a very large body of men in the community who are highly skilled in many branches of technical research. Years ago, they got together and founded, on March 31, 1890, the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburg, and other societies. Later, the academy, in con-

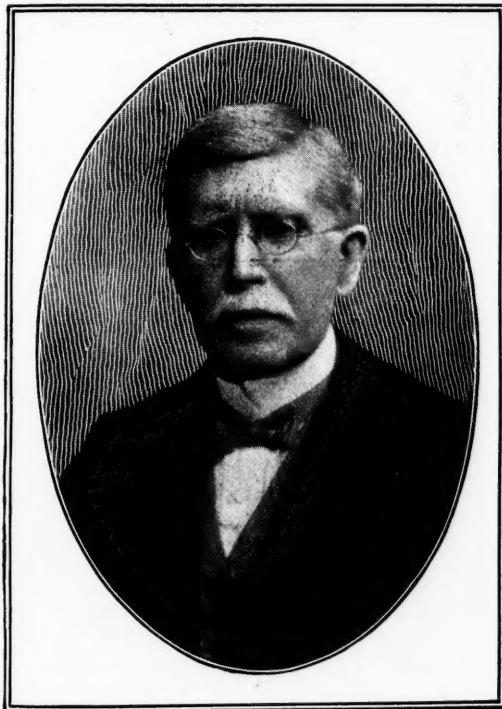
nection with the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Botanical Society, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Architects' Society, the Amateur Photographers' Association, and the Art Society, leased the old William Thaw mansion, on Fifth Street, now occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association. A library was started and arrangements made to employ a curator for it and the museum. About this time, Mr. Carnegie announced his intention of founding the Carnegie Institute, and when the latter was erected, the academy and the other organizations transferred their headquarters to it. The institute contains a lecture hall, in which and in the music hall many scientific lectures are given every year, under the auspices of the academy and the other societies. These lectures are free, and are well attended.

The Museum Department of the institute, which is under the direction of Dr. William J. Holland, formerly chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, is filled with a vast collection of interesting exhibits. These, indeed, are so numerous that a private building



THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

(One of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country.)



MR. C. C. MELLOR.

(Chairman of the Museum Committee of the Carnegie Institute.)

in another portion of the city has had to be engaged to hold some of them, while others are stored away in warehouses. They are all expected to be displayed in the greatly enlarged quarters assigned to the museum in the addition to the institute now being erected. The museum has parties constantly in the field in this and other countries, securing new specimens for its collection. It publishes a periodical, under the editorship of Dr. Holland, which contains much new scientific information. Every year the museum is visited by many thousands of people, its doors being opened freely to all during the whole year, except when necessary changes are being made for the annual Founder's Day celebration. An interesting feature is the work among the children. Prizes are offered every year to the pupils of the Pittsburg and Allegheny public schools for the best essays upon subjects which are exhibited in the museum, the idea being original with the authorities of the latter. Last year, over seventeen hundred essays were received in the competition. The prizes are presented publicly in the music hall, the event always being signalized by a large attendance. Lectures are given to classes of scholars who visit the museum with their teachers.

There is an Andrew Carnegie Boys' Naturalist Club, presided over by Prof. Frederic S. Webster, the chief of the Department of Zoölogical Preparation of the museum. There are also other societies connected with the museum.

LITERARY WORKERS.

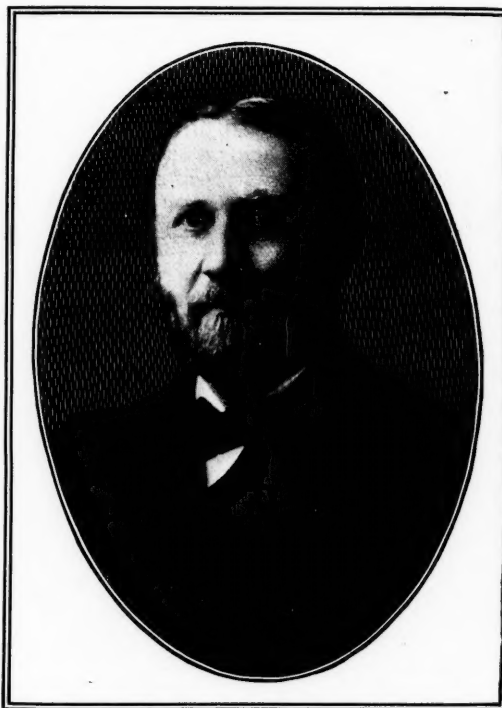
Pittsburg has for a long time been engaged rather in producing the materials for literature than literature itself. Nevertheless, it has always had among its citizens those who wielded the pen with considerable power. Over a century ago, Hugh H. Brackenridge's "Modern Chivalry" made a sensation as an effective, sarcastic exposition of the politics of the day. Stephen C. Foster, whose "Old Folks at Home" and other popular songs will never die, was a native of Pittsburg, whose people have recently raised a monument to his memory in a local cemetery. Samuel Harden Church, who has long been a resident of Pittsburg, achieved a wide reputation by his "Life of Cromwell" and his historical novels and poems. Dr. William J. Holland's "Butterfly Book" and "Moth Book" are authorities on the subjects of which they treat. Pittsburgers lay special claim to Andrew Carnegie, whose "Triumphant Democracy" and other writings are known the world over. A number of persons distinguished as writers have made their homes in Pittsburg for a period. Among these are Richard Realf, Bartley Campbell, Samuel P. Langley, William M. Sloane, James E. Keeler, Jane G. Swisshelm, Margaret Wade Campbell Deland, and Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy and Rev. George Hodges. Other Pittsburg writers have been or are Morgan Neville, Henry M. Brackenridge, Charles Shiras, Neville B. Craig, Thomas Plympton, Josiah Copley, Robert P. Nevin, W. M. Darlington, James M. Swank, Charles McKnight, Rev. A. A. Lambing, president of the Historical Society; Sarah H. Killkelly, Emily Veeder, Logan G. McPherson, Martha F. Boggs, Henry J. Ford, James Mills, Wm. G. Johnston, Marshall Brown, J. E. Parke, Thomas Mellon, William B. Phillips, Stephen Quinon, Erasmus Wilson, Arthur G. Burgoyne, Cara Reese, James F. Hudson, E. W. Hassler, Anna P. Siviter, Mary Agnes Byrne, and David Lowry.

Pittsburg has long been noted for the number and excellence of its newspapers, which have had in their employ many men who have achieved great success in the profession of journalism and also in other lines.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Pittsburg's and Allegheny's school systems are among the best in the country. In recent years, the school buildings have all been rebuilt or re-

modeled. Pittsburg has three high-school buildings, and another is contemplated. Allegheny has a fine high school. Special attention is given to industrial training in both cities, and the Allegheny schools won a gold medal for their work in this line at the St. Louis Exposition. And speaking of this matter, it may be remarked here that Pittsburg received more gold medals and



REV. SAMUEL B. MCCORMICK.

(Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania.)

other prizes at that exposition than any other city. There are numerous Catholic parochial schools in the city, and a Catholic high school is contemplated. The Pittsburg College of the Holy Ghost, a Catholic institution, is located in the city. The Pennsylvania College for Women is also within its borders, and there are several private academies for boys and girls, and also several business colleges and a kindergarten training school.

The Western University of Pennsylvania, of which the Rev. Samuel B. McCormick is chancellor, and the theological seminaries of the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and Reformed Presbyterian churches are situated in Allegheny, and their thousands of graduates have had an important influence in promoting the higher life,

not only of the Pittsburgh community, but of the world generally. The late William Thaw, who was the city's earliest philanthropist on a large scale, gave about \$500,000 to found the Allegheny Observatory, connected with the university, at which the late James E. Keeler, Samuel P. Langley, and John A. Brashear have done such important astronomical work.

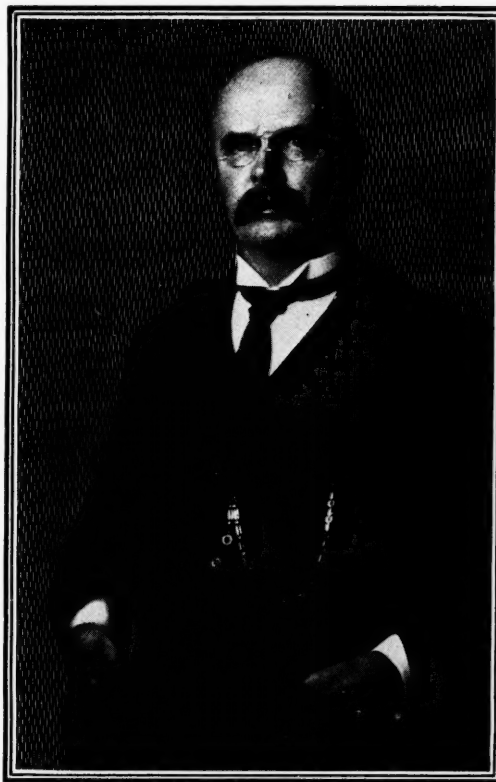
The Carnegie technical schools promise to be one of the greatest educational institutions in the world. They will afford training for those who propose to work in the great industries of the city and country, and the object of their generous founder is to make secure the supremacy of Pittsburgh in the industrial field. The director, Prof. Arthur Hamerschlag, has been for a year past engaged in preparing for the opening of the schools. The buildings will cost from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, all of which is to be provided by Mr. Carnegie. Work has already been begun upon them, and the architects were recently selected by competition from among about fifty of the leading members of the profession in the country. Already over five thousand persons have signified their desire to take the course of the schools, which are expected to begin their regular work next fall. Preliminary lectures, given by Professor Hamerschlag and others, were attended by several thousands more than this number.

There is a flourishing University Extension Society in Pittsburgh, and many lectures are given under its auspices at the Carnegie main and branch libraries in Pittsburgh and also in Allegheny.

Some years ago, a Small Parks Association was organized, which secured legislation permitting the use of the school grounds for playgrounds during vacation and at other times, and the acquisition of land by the city for small parks and playgrounds. The work of the association was, after some years, taken up by the women's clubs, and among the results have been the securing of the Washington Park and South Side playgrounds in thickly settled parts of the city, and the opening of some of the school grounds for playground purposes. Some school boards are still, however, so unenlightened that they prefer to devote the school grounds to the raising of grass and flowers for the sole benefit of the janitors' families to utilizing them for the good of the large bodies of children under their care.

It should be mentioned that Allegheny has a fine park system in the heart of the city, adorned with monuments and fountains, and also the large Riverview Park in the outskirts.

No notice of the advancement of Pittsburgh in



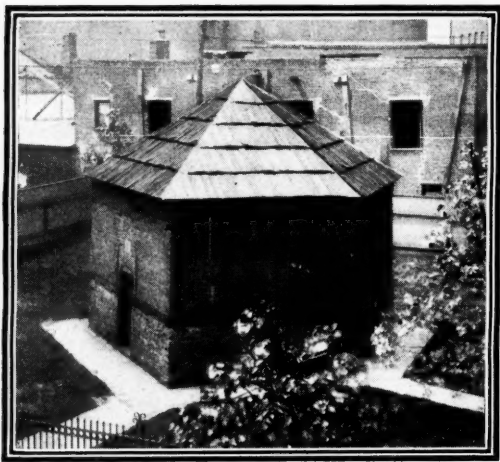
MR. WILLIAM M'CONWAY.

(Chairman of the Technical Schools Committee of the Carnegie Institute.)

the higher life would be complete without reference to the work of the women's clubs of the city. There are a large number of these, and they have done excellent work in many lines, not only for the intellectual improvement of their members, but for the advancement of the city generally. The headquarters of many of them are in the Twentieth Century Club building. The Daughters of the American Revolution have made a successful fight to prevent the removal of the Old Blockhouse, built by Colonel Bouquet in 1764, from its historic site. The Civic Club, composed of men and women, has done excellent work. So also has the Kingsley House Association, a college-settlement organization.

CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

An important agency in the development of the character of the people of Pittsburgh has been that of the clubs and other organizations of business men. The Duquesne Club has long been



"THE BLOCKHOUSE."

(Pittsburg's notable revolutionary relic, a remnant of Fort Duquesne, almost in the heart of the city's business district.)

the chief business and social organization of the city. Its membership, probably, embraces more men of great wealth than that of any other organization in the country of the same kind. At its magnificent clubhouse, on Sixth Avenue, many great business and industrial projects have been considered and launched. A similar organization, whose existence dates back only a few years, is the Union Club, which has large and handsome apartments on the top floor of the Frick building. The Pittsburg Club, on Penn Avenue, is a purely social club of high standing. The University Club has a large membership of university and college graduates; it long had its own quarters, but is now temporarily domiciled at the Union Club. The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce has in the past exerted an important influence in the business development of Pittsburg. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, organized about a year ago, has performed a remarkable work in increasing the trade and transportation facilities of Pittsburg; it is largely composed of prominent young business men, who are alive to the advantages of the city, and also its needs.

The Country Club has fine quarters in the East End. The Press Club is composed of newspaper men, and has on its rolls many names of men prominent in business and the professions. The Woman's Press Club also has a considerable membership.

From its earliest days, Pittsburg has been a strongly religious community. Many of its ministers were and are highly educated men, and

they are now doing important work, not only in the spiritual, but the intellectual field. The city has a strong Young Men's Christian Association, which is also doing much to uplift the people, as is the Young Women's Christian Association of the city.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

There are a large number of members of the engineering profession in all its branches in the Pittsburg community, many of whom are connected with the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania. Among them are many who have earned a high reputation.

The bench and bar of Pittsburg have always been famous for the ability of their members. The medical profession of the city has also had many distinguished members. There is a medical school connected with the Western University, and there are many large and well-conducted hospitals in the city, with able medical staffs.

Pittsburg, it will therefore be seen, has a large group of devotees of the higher life to draw upon. Its artists, architects, engineers, judges, lawyers, writers, ministers, as well as scientists and enlightened and educated business men, form a society which is animated by a desire for better things. As they all evince the energy in their pursuit which is characteristic of Pittsburg, it is not surprising that a few years should have registered great achievements such as have been briefly sketched.

PITTSBURG'S MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

What Pittsburg needs more than anything else now is higher civic life. Its people, so keen to appreciate the necessity for material, spiritual, and intellectual advancement, have been slow to perceive the urgency for a high-class municipal government. Pittsburg especially needs more small parks and playgrounds, open all the year round to the children of its thickly settled districts. It needs public free baths in larger numbers than at present. It needs the cleaning out of the tenement district and the erection of safe and sanitary buildings in it. It needs a pure water-supply, the lack of which has caused thousands of deaths by typhoid fever, and the securing of which has been criminally delayed by petty politicians quarreling over contracts. These things Pittsburg does not now possess, but the progress which its people, as we have shown, are making toward the higher life in other directions must inevitably, sooner or later, bring about their acquisition, and when this happens Pittsburg will indeed be in all respects a great city, of which its people may be justly proud.



"THE GALE," BY WINSLOW HOMER.

(Homer's marines are fairly permeated with sea articulation; and his brush marks the path of the elements as though he had the perception of a seer.) Kind permission of the owner, Mr. John Harsen Rhoades.

A COMPARATIVE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

THE Centennial Exhibition, in 1876, indicated that there were a few American artists, but no American art. In 1893, Chicago proved that we at last had a native school. At the Pan-American, in 1900, and at St. Louis, in 1904, we saw that the younger men were preserving our best traditions, but no distinct progress was marked.

These exhibitions signified what our artists have accomplished; they took little reckoning of public taste. Taste that manifested itself, prior to 1850, in the purchase of copies of old masters, about 1860 was shown in acquiring the work of the Düsseldorf school. A little later, we bought the work of the French figure painters (strongly indorsing Bougereau, Lefèvre, and Gérôme), more recently of the Barbizon school, and nearly always (save around 1870, when the "Hudson River" school was patronized and works by Bierstadt and Church were purchased at high figures) ignored the home art.

Of recent years, however, a finer taste has led our collectors to extend their patronage to American art. That this confidence has not been misdirected was shown in the "Comparative Exhibition" of paintings by American and foreign artists recently held in New York under the auspices of the Society of Art Collectors.

Here were hung, side by side, examples of American and foreign art, and in the contest the Americans held their own. The foreign paintings were for the most part French (mostly of the Barbizon school); the American paintings were what are called "tonal" pictures. Landscapes predominated; story-telling pictures were totally absent. Expression in color was the keynote of the exhibition.

Ten examples of Whistler were shown. His marines, called "Symphonies" and "Nocturnes," possess poetry of color that defies analysis. His blue-grays and his gray-blues appeal to the cultivated taste as do the cerulean blues of Oriental



"THE GREAT OAKS OF BAS BRÉAU," BY THEO. ROUSSEAU.

(We may distinguish a human figure standing in a sunlit spot to our right, which the artist introduces as a unit, or module, by which we may measure the height of the gigantic oaks. Though merely a first rubbing-in, the painting is a complete, indeed a titanic, rendering of nature's forms.)

Kind permission of the owner, Sir William Van Horne.

silks and ceramics. In order to prove Whistler's high place in art, one need not assert that his grays are any closer to nature than the more neutral grays of Corot, or that his blue skies suggest the spacious firmament more than does the deeper-toned sky of, say, Winslow Homer in his "All's Well." It is simply that Whistler's distinguishing characteristic is beauty of color, and that whenever his paintings are shown in a group, as here, they compose into a color-symphony that moves the visitor even when he cannot quite "make out" a "Nocturne" or accept the, obviously unfinished, portraits.

Self-reliance as to method, or technique, absolute independence of academic art, and yet decisive attainment in expression marked the American work.

We saw, for example, that George Fuller, in his "Romany Girl," painting with a method that would shock a Beaux-Arts professor, presented, not only a poetical conception, not only a scholarly characterization of type (a most rare accomplishment), but achieved a unit of color of which few Europeans, are capable.

Fuller (1822-84) was among our pioneers, but Abbott H. Thayer, living to-day, employing a palette daringly keyed up to the pigments of the rainbow, painting his shadows now violet, now green, working with a swinging brush that seems to encounter no impediments, gives us none of the warm tones of Fuller, yet he, too, in his "Caritas" and "Virgin Enthroned," has evolved types that are delightfully fresh and modern.

John La Farge, with less verve than Whistler or Thayer and less naïveté than Fuller, has created, in his "Visit of Nicodemus to Christ," two figures monumental in their simplicity. They are enwrapped in an atmosphere of chiaroscuro that lends depth and adds a religious significance to the composition, and the picture satisfies every artistic demand as regards coloring, drawing, and modeling.

These works of Fuller, Thayer, and La Farge belong to the realm of the ideal; so, too, when George De Forest Brush confines his talent to realism as he infuses into that realism the same idealistic charm, in his "Mother and Child."

Homer D. Martin's "Adirondack Scenery" and John La Farge's "Paradise Valley" (Newport) represent the high-water mark of American landscapes. Martin gives us the very essence of mountain scenery. He unites form and local color with seemingly one brushwork, and, seemingly using the same pigment for both, obtains a marvelous *ensemble*.

La Farge painted his "Paradise Valley" (Newport) as early as 1868-69! At that period, such exquisite shell-like grays, made of violet, wild-rose pink, and jonquil yellow, were quite absent in the shadow portions of most European and American landscapes. The picture is very near perfection.

Inness painted the times of day and the seasons with a rare certitude. One would fancy, on looking at his "Sunset on the Passaic," that his palette had been charged with radium rather than with common pigments, so glowing is the canvas. In the "Wood Gatherers" there is an emerald tone, luminous and golden, that the Frenchmen rarely attain.



"CAVALIER SUR UNE ROUTE," BY J. B. C. COROT.

(The sky is of a delicate opal blue, the foliage a silvery gray, and the roadway a warm ochre.)

Kind permission of the owner, Mr. Henry B. Wilson.

Winslow Homer was perhaps the most adequately represented of all the Americans, five of his best paintings being shown. Just as Millet wishes the spectator, on looking at his "Angelus," to feel the holiness of the hour and to hear the ringing of the bells, so Homer wishes us to hear the voice of the lookout as he calls "All's Well" and to hear the booming of the surf in his "Maine Coast," "The Gale," "High Cliff, Coast of Maine," and he succeeds as far as painting can succeed in such suggestion. His art is not subtle, but direct and frank. His compositions are never confused, but are clarity itself.

The connoisseur derives from Monticelli's paintings some such pleasure as he does from the rapidly painted figures on a Chinese or a Dutch jar. He is not tempted to scrutinize the drawing of the figures, but he finds beauty in the cobalt-blue outlines as they vary in intensity under the transparent enamel, like pebbles in a pellucid stream. Monticelli's tonal language is a closed book to the public, but luxury to those who care for color in the absolute.

The American, Albert Ryder, like Monticelli, concocts color fantasies the subject-matter of which it is difficult to comprehend. The names



"CARITAS," BY ABBOTT H. THAYER.

(A canvas showing much individuality, and beauty of color.)
Kind permission of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.



"TAUREAU ET GENISSE" (HEIFER AND BULL).
BY GUSTAVE COURBET.

(Courbet painted with a breadth that was revolutionary in the sixties. The landscape here rolls off into the background with a fine suggestion of *terra firma*; the faun-color of the heifer is as beautifully rendered as though the artist were painting a deer; the sky, a broad expanse of vibrating blue.)

Kind permission of the owner, M. Durand-Ruel.

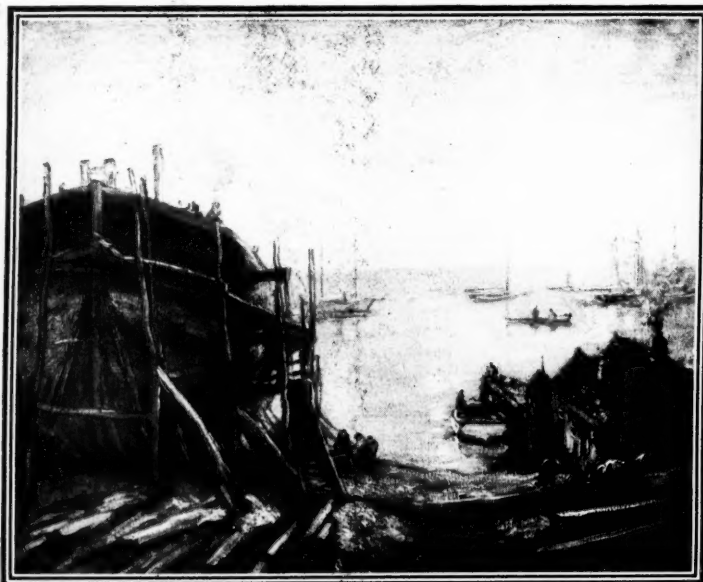
"Siegfried," "Custance," and "The Flying Dutchman" give one but a scant idea of his pictures. Incoherent as to subject, they are not without charm, especially the sky in "Custance." Blakelöck paints landscapes in somewhat the same vague suggestive manner. Both succeed, in

moonlight effects, in conveying a vibrating sensation that is most difficult to obtain on canvas.

Wyant, Tryon, Minor, Ranger, Hassam, Walker, Murphy, Twachtman, and Kost face problems in realism in a way that allowed them to hold their own with Sisley and Monet.

The names of William Morris Hunt and William M. Chase stand for all that is best in the progress of American art.

Hunt was among the first Americans to teach collectors to appreciate the Barbizon school. So we looked upon his "Bathers" with reverence because of the man behind the brush, as well as for the refinement of execution. His small marine, "The Spouting Whale," is painted with an abandon and a fine color-sense quite worthy of Whistler. As Hunt taught in Boston, so William M. Chase has taught in New York. His still-life, "An English Cod," served as a token for visiting students as significant of the truth that an artist's brush may make any subject a worthy one for a picture.



"NOANK," BY HENRY W. RANGER.

(One of the most colorful pictures in the exhibition, it glows with the golden yellow of sunlight, and is most happy in its rendition of receding objects.)

Kind permission of the owner.

In such paintings as Wyatt Eaton's "Reverie" and J. Alden Weir's "The Green Bodice," compared with a Lawrence figure piece, we found the superior quality of tone and color that belongs to our best art. Compared with English work, American technique is far the more painter-like. The English stain their canvas and paint their shadows coal black, while the Americans brush in with an impasto and paint their shadows luminously.

T. W. Dewing's "Spinnet" is a very small canvas but a triumph of fine draughtsmanship. It is exquisite in its tones. Dewing's art reaches an apex that was never dreamed of by the American painters of the early part of the last century. His delicacy of touch and superfine sense of values is essentially modern, and his elegance of graphic diction is well-nigh unsurpassable.

Millet was a demigod among the painters of his day. The loftiness of his poetic nature, the potency of his draughtsmanship (at times equal to that of Michael Angelo), the sentiment which abounds in his canvases, as well as the saneness of his art tenets, have made his influence strongly felt, equally among painters and among art lovers. In the "Sheep Shearers," there is that wealth of tangibility that he always gave to his most important canvases. Everything in it "exists." The sheep, shepherds, trees, and farm

buildings are painted with a stupendous knowledge of form. In comparison with this Millet and the Rousseau "Oaks" our painters, it must be confessed, do fail to display quite that understanding of plastic beauty that the greatest foreign artists are capable of rendering.

Corot, — a name to conjure with in writing of landscape art, — was represented by five examples, among them "Lac Nemi," one of the most beautifully "arranged" pictures of the nineteenth century. Corot was a master of arrangement.

Rousseau, like Corot, painted with a mastery that is both native and scholarly. He served his apprenticeship, as did our Inness, in painting faithful transcripts from nature, mindful of the botanical character of a tree and the geological structure

of a rock. But later in life he graduated into a broader, more synthetic, method, wherein his massive forms characterize the very essence of nature. It was a rare treat to see his unfinished canvas "Great Oaks of Bas Bréau" (the *joultée* in which he intended to paint with a more ample palette), but still complete, — the expression of a man who knew nature perfectly.

Daubigny, Dupré, Tryon, Jacque, and Diaz because they stand for the fine color-sense that developed in French art in the period known as "1830;" Fromentin, represented by the "Falconer," because he was a great writer on art; Delacroix, Couture, Courbet, Regnault, and Degas, interesting among foreigners, because of the vital influence they had in forming modern French art; Israels, Neuhuys, Jongkind, Jakob, and William Maris, among the Dutch painters, were all justly included in this exhibition.

It was perhaps a mistake to include a Turner in the collection, as it was a mistake to include a Lawrence. Constable would have been more appropriately represented. Turner was a great colorist in a kaleidoscopic sense, but he had little or no conception of profound chromatic depth, the timbre of his scale was weak, and his "Venice," which was hung near the Lawrence, failed, like the latter, to hold its own among the more vibrating canvases of the modern school.

ENGLISH SPELLING OF RUSSIAN WORDS.

BY HERMAN ROSENTHAL.

(Of the New York Public Library.)

THE importance of correct transliteration—of conveying accurately the sounds of a foreign language, particularly of one which has a non-Latin alphabet or no alphabet at all—has long been recognized. There are many difficulties, however. These difficulties are especially numerous in the case of Russian-English transliteration. The Table of Rules adopted by the New York Public Library, and by many other libraries of the United States, is as follows:

with *tch*, or even with *tsch*, as has been done in most of the standard works on music. The improper transliteration in this case is due to the indirect derivation of the English spelling, the name having been retransliterated from the German. There being no phonetic equivalent in the latter language for the Russian Ч the German transliterator is obliged to use for it the group of letters *tsch*. That the English transliterator is not compelled to follow the

А а	<i>a</i>	Н н	<i>n</i>	Щ щ	<i>shch</i>
Б б	<i>b</i>	О о	<i>o</i>	Ъ ъ	<i>mute</i>
В в	<i>v</i>	П п	<i>p</i>	Ы ы	<i>y</i>
Г г	<i>h, v, or g</i>	Р р	<i>r</i>	Ь ь	<i>halfmute</i>
Д д	<i>d</i>	С с	<i>s</i>	Ѣ ѣ	<i>ye</i>
Е е	<i>e and ye</i> at the beginning.	Т т	<i>t</i>	Э э	<i>e</i>
Ж ж	<i>zh</i>	У у	<i>u</i>	Ю ю	<i>yu</i>
З з	<i>z</i>	Ф ф	<i>f</i>	Я я	<i>ya</i>
И и I i	<i>i</i>	Х х	<i>kh</i>	Ө ө	<i>F</i>
К к	<i>k</i>	Ц ц	<i>tz</i>	Ү ү	<i>œ</i>
Л л	<i>l</i>	Ч ч	<i>ch</i>	Й й	<i>i</i>
М м	<i>m</i>	Ш ш	<i>sh</i>		

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

In proving the correctness of any given transliteration from one language into another, it is necessary to make comparisons with other known languages. For example, the Russian letter Я is equivalent in sound to the German word *ja* (yes), and to make the exact phonetic transliteration of this word into English we must represent it by the letters *ya* as in *yard*, *yacht*, etc. The third letter in the Russian proper name *Svyatopolk*, therefore, which is a Я and which is transliterated into German as *j* (Swjatopolk), should be transliterated into English with a *y* (Svyatopolk), and not with an *i*.

The Russian Ч is correctly expressed in English as *ch*. It has the same sound as *ch* in *chapel*, *church*, *Chatham*, *child*, *much*, *teach*, etc. It is, therefore, unnecessary to transliterate *Chaikowski*

German usage may be proved by citing such words as *Kamchatka*, which is transliterated into German as *Kamtschatka*, or *Manchu*-German *Mandschu*. These remarks apply also to the spelling of the Russian name *Chekhov*, which in German is transliterated as *Tschechov*. Exceptions may, however, be made in the case of names made known to the English-speaking peoples by the French or Germans; for example, where the French or German form has become well known, and for all practical purposes fixed. *Metschnikoff* is a case in point where the French rendering of Мечниковъ is so well known that it would be mere pedantry to insist upon *Mechnikov*. There are few who would urge *Thoukidides* as a substitute for the better-known *Thucydides*, even though the former undoubtedly be

nearer the original Greek. Germans, Poles, Hebrews—not Russians by education—whose works may be translated into Russian, or even written in Russian, likewise should have followed the native form of their name. Thus, the Polish *Czacki* may be in Russian *Чацкий*, but should in Russian-English transliteration not become *Chatzki*, but must remain *Czacki*. The German *Westberg* should not become *Vestberg*; the Hebrew *Fuenn* should not become *Fin*. Their Russianized descendants, however, may become *Chatzakis*, *Vestbergs*, *Fins*, as has happened also with the names of Americanized Germans, like *Wise* from *Weiss*, *Swartz* from *Schwartz*, and *Wanamaker* from *Wannemacher*.

Instances occur, however, where the librarian or writer is puzzled as to the proper spelling of Russian names. A case in hand is the spelling of *Вережцагинъ* (*Vereshchagin*), the name of the well-known Russian painter of war scenes who met an untimely death on the battleship *Petro-pavlovsk*. This famous artist-traveler and peace advocate, who spoke fluently English, French, and German, modified the spelling of his name to suit the country where his pictures were being exhibited. He rendered it *Wereschagin* in Germany, *Verechaguine* in France, and *Verestchagin* in England and America. When questioned, two years ago, as to the reason for these different spellings, he jokingly answered that the Russian *Ш*, whose German equivalent contains a group of seven consonants (*Wereschtschagin*), cannot be pronounced by the foreigner without sneezing. Hence it seems advisable, on the whole, to spell his name, in accordance with the rules given below, *Vereshchagin*, which he himself approved.

As to the transliteration of the Russian *X* into the English *kh*, where the equivalent German transliteration is *ch*, it is sufficient to cite here as an example the word *Ханъ*, which for a long time has been spelled in English as *khan*, while the Germans spell it *chan*.

The Russian letter *Ц* is best transliterated by *tz*, and not by *cz*, as in the case of other Slavonic languages with Latin alphabets. Nevertheless, in spite of the almost universal adoption by librarians, and by some periodicals, of *tz* as the proper English equivalent, most persons seem to prefer *cz* as in *Czar*; and not a few are in favor of employing *ts* in place of *tz*. The Germans have abandoned the incorrect spelling *Zaar* or *Czar*, and have adopted exclusively the spelling *Zar*. That the German *Z* is equivalent to the English *tz* may be proved by the word *Tzigany* (gypsies), whose German equivalent is *Zigeuner*.

A wide diversity of spelling is also noticeable

in the ending of Russian names, where *ff* or *f* is used by preference in place of the correct transliteration by *v* as the equivalent of the Russian *В*. While the British Museum and the New York Public Library have the spelling *Lermontov*, *Turgenev*, *Mikhailov*, etc., translators, journalists, and occasionally also dictionaries, persist in using the endings *f* or *ff*. The latest edition of Brockhaus' "Konversations-Lexikon," which has introduced many radical changes in the transliteration of Russian terms, renders the words *Lermontow* and *Turgenjew* correctly, but commits the error of advising the reader to pronounce the final *tow* as *toff*. The sound is not like *f* in *loaf*, but like *v* in *loaves*. In all cases, the Russian final *В* should be transliterated by the English *v* and the German *w*, as is proved clearly enough by declining the words in question. The genitive of *Lermontov*, for example, would be *Lermontova*, and not *Lermontoffa*, and the dative would be *Lermontovu*, and not *Lermontoffu*.

The transliteration of the Russian *Г* (*G*) may be dismissed with a brief reference. There being no *h* in the Russian alphabet, words like *Homel* are spelled in the Russian as *Gomel*, even though the South-Russian (Ruthenian) or Polish pronunciation of the word is *Homel*, and hence the English transliteration should also be *Homel*. *Gogol*, however, because of its pronunciation in all the Slavonic languages with a *G*, should be thus spelled in English. The pronunciation of the Russian word *yego* (his) is *yevyo*; hence, the Russian *g* must at times be transliterated as *v*.

The Russian *Е* when placed at the beginning of such words as *Ekipazh*, *Epilog*, is pronounced like the English *E*, but in the great majority of cases it is pronounced as *ye*; hence, the Russian names *Yekaterinoslav*, *Yelisavetgrad*, *Yekaterinburg*, etc., should be so transliterated, not *Eka-terinoslav*, etc. The letter *Ж* sounds like the French *j* in *jour*. It corresponds, according to Whitney ("Oriental and Semitic Studies"), to the *zh* sound in *pleasure*, *glazier*, *azure*. There is no necessity, therefore, to transliterate *Рождественскій* after the French *Rozhestvensky*, when we have the correct sound of the *Ж* in the English transliteration *Rozhestvenski*. The name of the rear admiral so prominently brought before the public in the recent North Sea incident should not be mistaken, however, for the more familiar name of the Russian writers *Rozhdestvenski*, as was done by some of our newspapers. Although both names denote Christmas-child, the latter are Great Russians, while the rear admiral is of Ukrainian origin, and in the Ruthenian language the *d* is dropped.

The *И* is sounded like the English words

sharp, share, she, or the German *sch* as in *Schule*, *Schwert*, etc. Therefore, the word *Pushkin*, for instance, is rendered in English with *sh*, while the Germans spell it *Puschkin*. As the Russian letter **Ш** is the combination of *sh* and *ch*, there is no proof needed that such is the correct manner of transliteration.

The Russian **В** is best transliterated by the English *y*, which is also adopted by the Germans.

As early as 1889, Mr. Charles A. Cutter included in his "Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue" the report of a transliteration committee, whose data on the transliteration of Russian terms were collected by the late scholar and linguist, Michael Heilprin. Most of his suggestions have been adopted by the library associations, as may be seen from a later report on Russian transliteration by H. Carrington Bolton, in the *Library Journal*, September, 1892. The latter points out that his system was developed in England and might be called the English system. It differs in only a few particulars from the system commonly used in the United States, proposed by Heilprin, and published in Appendix 2 to Cutter's "Rules." The most important differences may be tabulated as follows:

Russian system.	English system.	American system.
В	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i> and <i>f</i> at the end of family names.
Г	<i>gh</i>	<i>h</i> , <i>v</i> , or <i>g</i> , according to circumstances.
Е	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i> and <i>y</i> at the beginning of words
Ч	<i>ch</i>	<i>tch</i>
Ш	<i>shch</i>	<i>shtch</i>
В	<i>ui</i>	<i>y</i>

Bolton expresses his regret that there should be two distinct systems of transliteration in English, and suggests that an attempt be made to secure uniformity. Unfortunately, such uniformity has not, so far, been established, as may be seen from the report of the American Library Association committee on the transliteration of Slavic languages (which, according to Whitney, Max Müller, and the Encyclopædia Britannica, should be called *Slavonic* languages), presented at the Montreal meeting (June 11, 1900). This report also contains a table for transliteration, which differs but little from the method of transliteration developed by the writer for the New York Public Library in 1899. In this report, the committee arrives at the conclusion that it seems at present impossible to offer a strictly scientific scheme, and that recognition must be made of methods adopted in the large libraries of this country and of Europe.

The amount of time wasted by librarians, as well as by general readers, owing to unfamiliarity in regard to the proper transliteration of Russian words, is illustrated by the following incident: A lady of intelligence, who desired to read a paper before a society of which she was a member, asked the librarian in charge of the Slavonic Department of the New York Public Library for a good English biography of Turgenyev. She was referred to the Encyclopædia Britannica, but, after a long search, was forced to declare that she could find nothing concerning him. This was due to the fact that the name was spelled in the Britannica with *ou* (Tourgenyeff), instead of *u* (Turgenyev).

It is scarcely necessary to say here that the effect on the Russian mind of incorrect transliterations, if at times amusing, is not always pleasing. The impressions of the educated Russian in this respect may be better understood, perhaps, when we examine the files of the Russian papers, where we may find transliterations of American terms bearing ear-marks of similar carelessness. Thus, in a recent review of American events in one of the prominent periodicals (*Mir Bozhi* for October, 1904), there is mentioned as among the Presidential candidates a *Mr. Khirst*, who, as the owner of many newspapers and as a friend of the laboring class, was reported to have excellent chances for becoming the next President of the United States. The writer was evidently not sufficiently informed to be able to distinguish between nomination and election. Having been taught that *ea* as in the word *hear* is equivalent to the Russian *i*, he naturally assumed that *Hearst* should be transliterated accordingly. The correct transliteration should have been *Gerst*, since there is no letter *h* in the Russian alphabet, but the writer preferred the letter **X** instead, this having the sound *kh* when transliterated into English, as, for example, **Харьковъ** = Kharkov.

While it can hardly be expected that publishers who have spent large sums of money on the publication of dictionaries, gazetteers, and encyclopædias should hastily discard the old system of spelling for new and radical systems, even though the latter be the correct ones, it is annoying to find in the English language such words as *Tartar* instead of *Tatar*, when it has been known for many years that the origin of the word is "Tat" and not "Tart." Such errors and inconsistencies in spelling could be pointed out by the hundred in most of the dictionaries and encyclopædias, and even in the excellent catalogue of the British Museum,



SOME REPRESENTATIVE AUSTRIAN PERIODICALS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN AUSTRIA AND BOHEMIA.

[The Austro-Hungarian monarchy is made up of peoples speaking so many different languages that we have considered it under several heads. The periodical press of Galicia (Austrian Poland) was treated in the article "What the People Read in Poland and Finland," in the REVIEW for July, and the periodical press of Hungary in the REVIEW for November. This month, we consider Austria proper and Bohemia. For most of the data about the Bohemian press we are indebted to Mr. John Skotthy, American correspondent of the *Budapesti Hirlap*.]

THE periodical press of Austria is virtually the press of Vienna. With a few notable exceptions, all the important publications of Austria are published in the capital. There is a large number of monthlies and weeklies, almost all, of course, published in German, which is the official language of Austria.

The dailies of the Austrian capital are numerous and excellently edited. Vienna, moreover, has the distinction of publishing one of the three best-known and most influential political journals of the world—the *Neue Freie Presse* (New Free Press). This journal is the organ of the Austrian foreign office. It shares with the *London Times* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the distinction of being a world-authority on international politics. It is one of the two European newspapers which President Roosevelt reads every day,—the *Independence Belge* being the other. During the first three quarters of the

past century, the *Presse* was the most influential of the Austrian dailies, and one of the best edited newspapers on the Continent. At the close of the Franco-Prussian War, the *Presse* was conducted by some of the ablest and best literary men in Europe, including Étienne, Friedlander, Bacher, and Benedickt. A desire for a newer and a larger field took possession of them, and they assisted in founding the *Neue Freie Presse*, to which they brought the high literary tone and broad outlook of the *Presse*. The older journal languished, and about five years ago it expired of inanition. The *Neue Freie Presse* was very influential during the days of Liberal ascendancy in Austria. It was the uncontrolled organ of the Liberal party; and almost all the statesmen of the empire, during a quarter of a century, have at some time or other entered the office of this newspaper and written editorials. This journal is now chiefly political,—perhaps not so

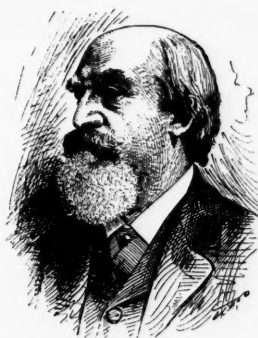
influential as formerly, because at present the Liberal party is not in power.

When the Vienna government wishes to make an official announcement, it does so through the *Fremdenblatt* (Foreign Journal); when it desires to impart very important information without official sanction, it does so through the *Neue Freie Presse*. The *Fremdenblatt* is really the organ of the minister of foreign affairs. It was founded by Baron Heine-Gehlern, the uncle of the famous poet. The *Zeit* (Times) is the newest of the daily journals, having been founded two years ago. It is not yet firmly established. An excellent daily of influence and large circulation is the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* (New Vienna Daily), edited by the famous Singer. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (General Herald) is one of the chief evening journals. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Workingman's Herald) is the organ of the Socialists. It is excellently edited and very outspoken. Formerly, before the Liberal treatment recently inaugurated by the government with regard to the censorship of the press, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* was confiscated nearly every other day. It is immensely popular. Among other dailies of the capital are the *Reichswehr* (National Defense); the *Vaterland* (Fatherland), the Catholic and Conservative organ; the *Deutsche Volksblatt* (German People's Paper), strongly anti-Semitic; the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau* (East German Review), radical and pan-German, and the *Illustrirte Extrablatt* (Illustrated Extra), making a specialty of sensations.

Outside of the capital, the best-known dailies are: The *Gratzer Tagespost* (Graz Daily Post); the *Linzer Tagespost* (Linz Daily Post); the *Reichenberger Zeitung* (Reichenberg Herald); the *Brunn Morgenpost* (Brunn Morning Post); the *Trieste Piccolo* and *Matino* (in Italian); the *Innsbruck Tyroler Rundschau* (Tyrolean Review), and *Scherer* (*Scherer* is a dialect expression and cannot be translated), the latter a satirical, pan-German weekly; the *Sarjewo Bonischepost* and the *Karnetero Slovenroth* (in the Slavonic language).

Vienna publishes a number of bright, clever, and witty cartoon papers, chief among which are *Kikiriki* (Cock-a-doodle-doo), which is anti-Semitic; the *Figaro*; the *Humoristische Blätter* (Humorous Journal); the *Floh* (Flea); the *Bombe* (Bomb); the *Neue Glühlichter* (literally, New Incandescent Light), Socialistic; the *Pikante Blätter* (Piquante Journal), and the *Wiener Caricaturen* (Vienna Caricatures).

There is a vast number of artistic, technical, and scientific journals issued, most of them excellent typographically, but not of large circulation. *Ver Sacrum* (Holy Spring) is an artistic weekly, and the *Kunst und Kunsthandwerk* (Arts



THE LATE EDOUARD HANSLICK.
(For many years editor of the
Neue Freie Presse.)

and Craftmanship) are well known. *Interessante Blatt* (Interesting Journal), and the *Oesterreichische Illustrirte Zeitung* (Austrian Illustrated Herald) are picture weeklies of the same general character as the German *Illustrirte Zeitung*. Quotations in American and English periodicals are frequently made from the *Politische Correspondenz* (Political Correspondence), which is not a periodical in the true sense of the word, but primarily a news agency, originally founded to collect and disseminate information about the Balkans.

THE PERIODICAL PRESS OF BOHEMIA.

Although a population of only seven millions, the Bohemians (or Czechs, as they, more properly, call themselves) support a large number of periodicals. The standard of education being as high as it is both in the purely intellectual and in technical branches, there is a well-developed press to supplement and inspire it. Counting both languages—Czech and German—there are more than fifty daily newspapers published in Bohemia. These dailies are mainly political. Most of them, however, are in addition good newspapers, and they also discuss questions of public economy, social life, industries and trade, theaters, religion, etc. There are weeklies, numbering well into the hundreds, that also serve political purposes. Others deal with literature, art, and religion. The Bohemian comic papers are famous, as are also the trade publications.

Among the daily papers published in the Bohemian (Czech) language, the best and most widely circulated is the *Národní Listy* (National Journal), of Prague, the capital. Josef Anzyl is the editor. He is a clever journalist and a publicist of prominence. The *Národní Listy* supports the so-called New, or Young, Czech party. The aim of the Young Czechs is to restore their country to its former rights,—that is to say, to achieve for the Bohemian kingdom dignity and autonomy. The same political tendencies as are advocated by the *Národní Listy* are followed more or less closely by the rest of the political papers in the Bohemian language. Among these we must mention the *Národní Politika* (National Politics); the *Rovnost* (Equality), the organ of



SOME REPRESENTATIVE BOHEMIAN PUBLICATIONS.

the Social Democrats, and the *Právo Lidu* (Human Rights), which stands for the aspirations of the Czech-Sloven Social Democrats. Among the weeklies, the most noteworthy are the *Zur* (March), which is read mostly by the laboring classes, and the *Nová Doba* (New World), which also advocates the platform of the Social Democrats. Of the dailies published in German, the best and most widely read is the *Bohemia*, which proclaims the party principles of the Altdeutsche, or Old Czech (German), party, and supports those political relations which now exist between Bohemia and Austria.

Among the Bohemian literary publications, the best known is the *Zvon* (Bell), which is of high literary standard. Around the *Zvon* are assembled the most promising representatives of Czech literature. Another periodical of great literary value is the *Devatenacté Století* (Nineteenth Century), an illustrated review. Its editor is Joseph R. Vilimck. The *Vynálezy a Pokroky* (Discoveries and Progress), which publishes articles and pictures of the latest technical and other discoveries, belongs to the same class, as does also the *Po Stopách Maurů* (On the Trails of Architecture), which intro-

duces the world's architectural masterpieces in words and illustrations to its readers. Then there are *Zlatá Praha* (Golden Prague) and the *Kvety* (Blossoms), which are other illustrated literary weeklies. The *Šťastný Domov* (Happy Home) is a journal for ladies, treating on household subjects in a charming manner. The *Paleček* and *Rok Na Vsi* are periodicals of higher literary quality, publishing the best products of Bohemian literature. Of the comic papers, the *Sip* (File), the *Rasple* (Grater), and the *Humoristické Listy* (Humorous Journal) are the best. There are two monthlies worthy of note, the *Česka Revue* (Bohemian Review) and the *Osveta* (Enlightenment), both of Prague.

It is a characteristic feature of the press of Bohemia that the German publications are much stronger and wealthier in the matter of artistic printing, literary contents, and financial support than are their Czech rivals. The explanation of this fact can be found partly in the relations existing between Bohemia and Austria, partly in the fact that, as a result of these political relations, the German papers are supported and protected by the government, whereas the Czech papers must rely upon the support of the people.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF OUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

BEGINNING with the statement that nothing is more interesting to Latins than information about some phase of American political life, though Italians in general know no more of it than they do of classic Greece or Carthage, Francesco Bianchi gives in *Italia Moderna*, of Rome, a description of our recent Presidential election, and a really admirable sketch of President Roosevelt, together with interesting comments on American public life in general. November, he says, brings "with the well-known American vehemence, the daily oratorical battle on the platforms of the two historic parties, while a river of gold, inexhaustible as the words of the programme, follows the footsteps of the candidates. All will remember how in the preceding campaign between O'Bryan (*sic*) and Mac-Kinley, besides thousands of speeches delivered, hundreds of millions [of francs] were spent."

The writer credits our President with more power than any constitutional king or president of Europe, and says, "all the political life of the Union is centered in the hands of the head of the state," giving in detail his constitutional and other powers. As to the spoils system, he makes the exaggerated statement that "all the offices, from letter-carriers to judges, from doorkeeper to a ministry to the most powerful director-general, are assigned to new men belonging to the victorious party."

Recounting the political history of our country up to Roosevelt, he calls him "the representative man of the most fervid generation of the vigorous republic," and sees in his varied career a reflection of the organization of American society. Here we quote again :

In America, the man is everything. The great social machine of American civil life, the most complex, the most active, the gravest that is in progress among all the nations of the world, should be considered as free (untied) in every single member. This society lacks what the French call rigid *charpente*,—that is, it has no framework ; is free from that formal ceiling, under which, relatively unchangeable, European civil life settles down.

From this comes the stirring and rapid American activity, whose ever-varied results amaze us with marvels. American men move as freely in the organism of

national life as do blood globules in the veins. This is the fundamental principle reigning in the constitutional organization of the United States. The functions of each office in the state are clearly and rather rigidly divided, but the men move freely, pass like drops of water through a sieve. It is Montesquieu's theory applied in its best sense,—power checked by power,—while the active liberty of the individual is every day increased and better guaranteed.

The American man knows from his youth that he must be apt for any social activity, continues this Italian writer. He looks on the state as a field that can be entirely traversed, in the most diverse directions. "If to-day an American works in a post-office, to-morrow he may very well sit as judge in a court, and then be on the police, or a legislator, or even elected Vice-President or President of the Union."

We Europeans are generally classified by the state like other objects, according to our functions and specialized activities, which we do not quit during our lives. We are a particular species of man,—lawyer, professor, office-holder, magistrate, etc., but we are not man, man in the noble integrity of his active consciousness, prepared to welcome and perform any manifestation of civil life. The American youth forms his personality in the struggle of life itself, into which he launches himself as soon as he is old enough. He receives that virile education that Tacitus records in regard to the young Romans of the last years of the republic, who *pugnare in praelio discabant*. Thus, the Yankee enters into political life without scruples of prejudice, without scholastic preconceptions and academic bonds. And thus Roosevelt set out in his public career as a combatant, and came to the Presidency, not through an official hierarchy, but through the varied activity of a life lived intensely.

This writer says that since the two American political parties have abandoned all special differences of programme, it is just that the man who sums up in his personality the essential characteristics of the people he is to represent should be chosen. Quoting the French writer, J. Charles Roux, who said Theodore Roosevelt appeared "a great man, a little summary, who lacks only a few centuries of civilization," Mr. Bianchi declares that this judgment applies subtly and justly to the whole population of North America. He believes that in saying that the old nations had a "morbidity of

character that develops culture and refinement at the expense of the qualities that assure the triumph of the race," President Roosevelt had in mind the fact that the Roman republic suffered more from the banquets and songs in the

house of Claudia than from the agitation and tumults of Claudius and Catiline. In other words, his strenuosity is taken as "an intentional protest against the decay of luxury and the weakness of civic character that it entails."

THE REASONS FOR AMERICA'S SYMPATHY WITH JAPAN.

NONE of the bugbears raised by the fears of Europe in the present conflict between Russia and Japan have been able to influence the opinion of the American people. And this fact M. Louis Aubert, who has studied and lectured in this country, declares, in an article in the *Revue de Paris*, is due principally to the history and the geographical situation of the United States, as well as to the occupations of most of its people. The cry of a yellow race against a white race, of barbarians against civilized people, of Pagans against Christians,—these have had no effect on the American people. M. Aubert recalls the fact that it was in the search for the far East, for the western passage to India, that Columbus found the new world—America. Ever since then, he continues, American progress has been westward. America and American interests have gone west so far that they have reached the East. When the United States became a nation, Americans looked for the passage to India. When Louisiana had been bought from France, almost immediately Lewis and Clark set out on that exploring tour through our Great West to the Pacific.

As early as 1843, President Tyler wrote to the Emperor of China that the domains of these two rulers touched but for the ocean. Ten years later, with his cannon, Commodore Perry opened Japan to the commerce of the West. Fifteen years after this, in 1869, the first transcontinental railroad united the Atlantic with the Pacific. And now the Panama Canal is being built by the Yankee. All the routes of the Pacific are in American possession. From San Francisco, one goes to China, to Japan, to the Philippines, and to Hawaii; from Puget Sound, to Japan, by way of the Aleutians, to Australia, to Samoa. With the Aleutian Islands on the north and the Philippines on the south, the United States almost surround the Japanese domain. Discovered and explored by Europeans, who were attracted by the mirage of the Orient, America, inheritor of the desires and aims of Europe, makes to-day Europe's historic march to the extreme Orient.

On the morning following the attack on Port Arthur, says this French writer, American

sympathy was practically unanimous for Japan. He attributes this ready sympathy largely to the preparedness of mind brought about by newspaper dispatches furnished to the United States principally through London. Even the American Associated Press, he declares, depends largely on information from sources under British "inspiration." He cites other reasons for American sympathy with Japan: (1) the Anglo-Saxon tendency to always sympathize with the "under dog;" (2) the "smartness" of the Japanese (a quality which, he tells us, is first in the estimation of the American people); (3) the fact that, having opened Japan to the world, the United States regards the Japs as her pupils. He recalls the fact that, according to the Japanese census of 1900, 123,900 Japanese resided abroad, and of these 90,100 were in the United States or in American possessions. Of the 940 students outside of Japan, 554 were at American universities. After the revolution of 1868, the reform of the national education scheme in Japan was brought about according to American counsel.

The whole life of the Japanese has been impressed with the American spirit. From the financial system and the public schools, from the organization of political parties down to the trolley cars and the game of baseball—all these are American. The Americans, therefore, feel that the Japanese are their scholars. The greater part of the important books written on Japanese civilization are in the English language, by far the most of them written by Englishmen or Americans. Buddhism, this writer claims, makes its stand in the United States in the form of Christian Science, which he compares to the elder religious belief. There is a tendency also among American progressive Japanese to admit the influence, if not to adopt the principles, of Protestant Christianity, and to eradicate the orthodoxy of the Russian Church, despite the missionary labors of that body.

On the other hand, we are told that the Japanese have exerted an influence on the Americans, particularly in matters of art. There are many collections of Japanese art in the United States, this writer declares, some of them the best in the world outside of Japan. A number

of American artists, he says further, notably John La Farge and Whistler, have shown how strong an influence Japanese art can have. Whistler shows this influence in the combinations of his colors,—his grays, his blacks, his roses, in his fine comprehension of color value, and in his taste for harmonious shades. He loves that subdued color which marked the best period of Japanese art. The interests of the two people in the Pacific are very close. The commercial relations of Japan with the United States have developed more rapidly than those of Japan and any other country. Exports and imports are greatest from the United States. All these reasons, sentimental, artistic, historic, religious, and economic, explain the familiarity which Japanese minds and influence have for Americans. It was only necessary to make a short tour of the St. Louis Fair (the Japanese endeavored to show by the extent of their exhibits that all their force had not been taken up by the war) to observe in Americans of all classes a sort of brotherly love for the little Japs, who are as hardy and as confident of their future as the Yankees themselves.

IS AMERICAN OPINION ANTI-RUSSIAN ?

American opinion, says M. Aubert, is not only pro-Japanese—it is anti-Russian. Several generations ago, the friendship of Russia for the United States was a generally believed tradition, but during recent years enmity to Great Britain, which had been Russia's card in this game, was transferred to Germany, and with the growing friendship between the two English-speaking peoples there came to the United States a little of English dislike of the Russians. Then, Americans do not know Russia. When they go abroad, they go to Europe or Japan. Russia does not seem to attract them. It is a comparatively new country. Americans do not know its literature or its art. They know Tolstoi and a few fragments of Russian music; but the realism of the Russian story-tellers they know not. I have often heard, he says, Americans declare that Russia has no art.

American travelers are continually harping upon the dirt and ignorance of the muzhik and his superstition before the icons. To them he is a poor sort of fellow,



From the London Graphic.

GENERAL KUROKI AND HIS FAMILY AT THEIR HOME IN TOKIO.

scarcely emerged from savagery, knowing nothing of the benefits of a public school. He is not a citizen, but is chained for life to a low level of opportunity. To an American, all civilization which does not give to the poor man a chance to become a millionaire is to be condemned.

There are other reasons for an unfavorable opinion of Russia obtaining in America. The subjects of the empire,—Russians, Poles, Jews, Armenians,—who come to the United States as immigrants, by their oppressed and neglected appearance and their superstitious ignorance, confirm this opinion. Then, some Americans have had disagreeable experiences in Russia and Siberia with the passport system, the censor, and the police. Many of those Russians who have visited the United States have been wealthy, dissolute members of the aristocratic class. Americans who have written about Russia have mostly seen its unfavorable side. Hebrews all over the world have denounced Russia and the Russian people, and to crown it all, Count Leo Tolstoi, the most eminent of Russians, has himself bitterly denounced the conditions, theories of life, and actualities in the empire. Tolstoi is read much more than all Russian writers combined in all Anglo-Saxon countries, and his views are accepted as right and proper.

Turning to political matters, M. Aubert declares that Russia and the United States are naturally at enmity because of differences of policy, political and economic, in the far East. There is not room for both in Manchuria, according to the Russian idea, and, on the other hand, Americans are likely to insist, possibly with force, upon the policy of the open door.

The whole history of the Manchurian problem has shown the widening distance between Russian and American views. The Russian diplomacy, this French writer points out, has always been characterized chiefly by a certain subtlety and shrewdness, which is not understood and is bound to be disliked in the United States. Russian diplomats prefer cunning, while American diplomacy is nothing if not frank and direct. The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and the operation of the American Great Northern to the Pacific coast, have brought the economic advance of the two peoples almost within fighting distance. Americans, this French writer declares, have become alarmed and jealous over Russia's economic success in Siberia and China. The people of the United States, he believes, would not object to Russia opening up and developing this great territory, if she would permit free competition with other nations; but Russia realizes that she

cannot do this with safety to her own as yet crudely developed industries.

The American people, says M. Aubert, believe that a victorious Japan will mean larger markets for them. They do not realize, however, that the Japanese, if victorious, will surely become serious rivals of American industries. This writer doubts Japan's sincerity in her declaration to adhere to the policy of the open door. If Uncle Sam has any fear of Japanese rivalry, he conceals it in face of the greater danger at present,—the Russian advance.

If, however, the Russian advance be arrested for twenty years, the Panama Canal will be completed, the American commercial advance on Asia solidly begun, and the American navy sufficient for its protection. It will be a China developed and unified by the telegraph, by the railroad, by Japanese educational methods, by newspapers, and by a new monetary system. It will be China awakened, ready to defend herself against foreign interference, and offering her four hundred millions of people as the finest of markets of the world. This is the dream of the Americans.

RUSSIA'S CIVILIZING WORK IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE recent opening to traffic of the Russian Orenburg-Tashkent Railway has called the world's attention anew to the civilizing work of the Muscovite Empire in central and western Asia. Mr. J. M. Maclean, in a paper on English policy in Asia, which he contributes to *East and West*, takes up M. Lessar's favorite project of the solution of the central Asian question by the construction of a trunk line uniting Turkestan with India *via* Herat. Mr. Maclean says:

People who regard Russia merely as a conquering power must be aware of the immense services she has rendered to civilization. Of these, one of the greatest, is her construction of Asiatic railways which reach the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan, and China, and which should be ranked among the principal highways of the world. On a visit I made to India in 1898, I was so strongly impressed with the advantages India would derive from connecting her own railways with the Russian system, and so completing in a few short years a real overland line without a break by sea from Calais to Calcutta, that on my return to England I sought an interview with Lord Salisbury for the purpose of trying to induce him to use his great influence in favor of such an enterprise. Lord Salisbury expressed much sympathy with my views, but evidently his distrust of Russian sincerity made him doubt if it was possible to carry into effect the international arrangement I suggested. Soon after my conversation with Lord Salisbury, I had a long interview with Baron de Staal, the late Russian ambassador to London, and he made no secret of his opinion that the coöperation of England and Russia in a great international work would give the best guarantee we could desire for the advancement of civiliza-

tion and the peace of the world. "I am sure," he added, "that all the leading statesmen in London and St. Petersburg advocate the view which I have expressed to you, but we have Jingoism in our country, as you have in yours, and it is they who do all the mischief."

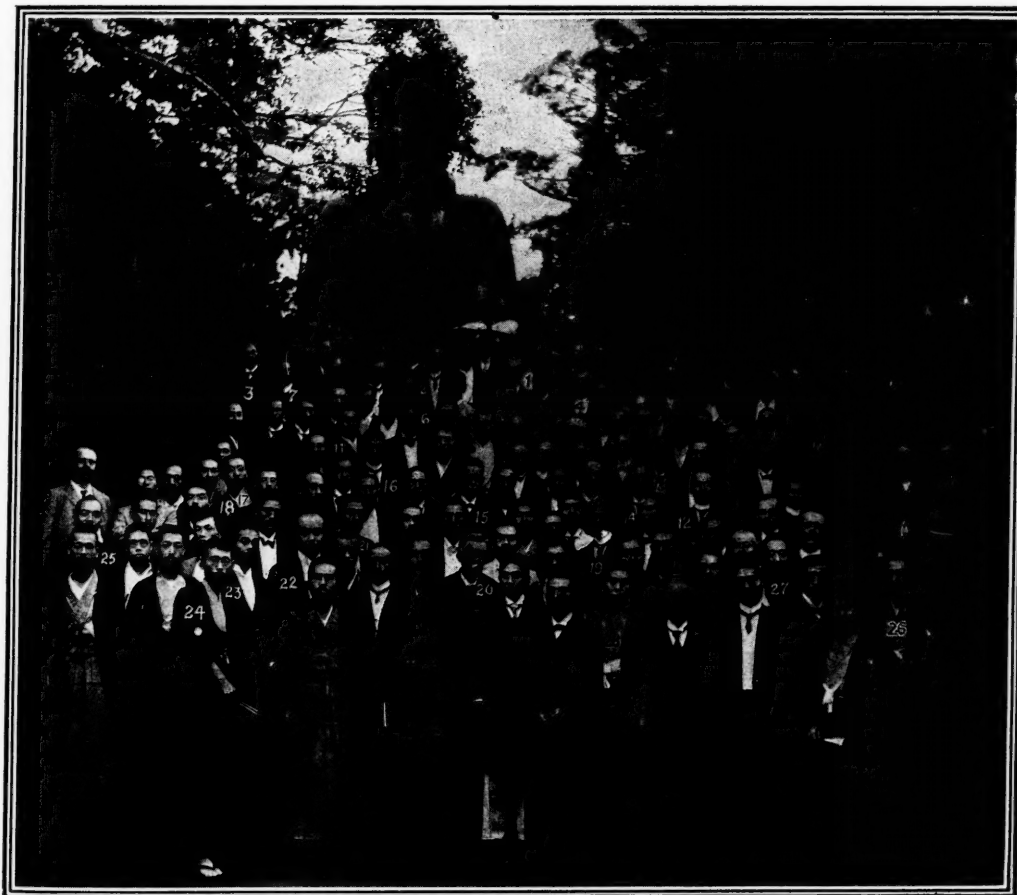
Russia in Turkestan.

In considering Russia's Asiatic possessions, particularly her conquests of the past two decades, the *Revue Universelle* (Paris) presents a descriptive historical sketch of Turkestan. The ancient historical importance of this region is recalled, and the civilizing work of Russian administration is emphasized. To-day, says the writer of the article (M. Treffel), there is the promise of a great industrial and commercial future. There are many mineral products, notably gold, lead, and iron. There are also naphtha wells. Manufactures of cotton, leather, and oil products are increasing. The writer reminds us that Tashkent, the capital of the government, has a population of 157,000, of which 18,000 are Russian; that it is a very ancient city, having been occupied by nearly all the Asiatic conquerors, notably Ghengis Khan and Tamerlane. It fell under Russian domination in 1865. The next largest city is Samarkand, with a population of 55,000. Then come Kokand (37,000) and Merv (11,000). Merv is an important center for caravan routes from Persia, Afghanistan, and Bokhara, and great quantities of carpets, silks, and metal work pass through it from Asia to Europe.

THE SCIENCES IN JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES.

PROF. K. MIWA, of the University of Kioto, complains, in *La Revue*, because, in articles in the European periodical press about education and educators in Japan, the fact which is most frequently emphasized is the pride and boasting of the Japanese professors and students. It is not fair, this writer claims, to pick out a fault which is found also among Western peoples and to emphasize it as though it were a dominant trait of Japanese life. Japanese teachers, he declares, have the truly scientific spirit in as large a measure as have teachers in any other country of the world. Formerly, it was

not supposed that the Oriental mind was so constituted as to be able to apply itself successfully to higher mathematics. Professor Miwa contradicts this statement. Of course, the mathematical proficiency of the Hindus in the very highest branches is now a matter of common knowledge. This Japanese writer informs us that generations ago the science of mathematics was cultivated in China and Japan. For generations, both the Chinese and the Japanese, he declares, have known the ellipse and the parabola, and to-day the Japanese are well versed even in Occidental mathematical symbols. Among



THE FACULTY OF THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY, TOKIO, JAPAN, FOUNDED BY COUNT HIGENOBU OKUMA.

(Some of the noteworthy individuals are indicated in the picture by the following numbers: 1, K. Hatoyama, president of the university; 5, K. Fuji-i, professor of moral science; 7, T. Inoue, professor of economy; 9, Baron Maejima, founder of the postal system of Japan; 15, Y. Motora, eminent psychologist; 16, W. Kaneko, professor of the science of education; 19, J. Soeda, president of the Industrial Bank; 20, the late Lafcadio Hearn; 25, T. Yokoi, professor of agriculture; 26, I. Iwaya, famous author of juvenile novels; 27, Rev. D. Yebina, famous Christian preacher; 28, S. Uchigasaki, professor of English literature.)

those who have done high-grade original work in this line, he mentions Professor Fujisawa, who studied in Germany under the famous Kronecker. Professor Fujisawa has published a learned work on "The Theorem of the Multiplication of the Functions of the Ellipse," and he was the official delegate of Japan to the Congress of Mathematicians at Paris in 1900. Professor Nogaoka, also, of the physical department of the University of Tokio, has made some contributions to our knowledge of the relations between magnetism and torsion.

It is in the science of seismology, however, that Japan is preëminent, and this preëminence, Professor Miwa points out, is not to be wondered at when one remembers the fact that Japan is a country of many earthquake shocks. When the English students Milne and Ewing were forced to discontinue their studies of earthquakes in Japan, they left their work to be continued by Professor Sékiya, of the University of Tokio. This gentleman invented instruments for the registration of earthquake shocks. He has also contributed to many scientific periodicals. In chemical research, mention should be made of Professor Yoshida, of the University of Kioto, who has made a deep study of lacquer work, and also of Mr. Shimoyana, professor of pharmacy at the University of Tokio, who greatly improved the process of manufacturing camphor for the market. Of course, this writer does not forget to pay a tribute to Dr. Shimose, the engineer of the

ministry of marine, who invented the powder which is being used so effectively in the present war. He mentions, also, Dr. Kitasato, famous for his bacteriological investigations, and Drs. Miura and Shiga, professors of the University of Tokio, who have investigated the diseases of dysentery and beriberi. In applied mathematics, and especially in architecture, Professor Ito, of the University of Tokio, is referred to as having published one of the authoritative works on ancient architecture in Japan, China, and Korea. Among purely philosophical writers, Professor Miwa mentions Dr. Tetsujiro and Mr. Ariga, the latter an authority on international law.

A description of the Japanese primary and secondary school system is then given, with a brief history of the creation of the two principal universities of the empire, those of Tokio and Kioto. The University of Tokio comprises the university proper and six other faculties,—those of law, letters, sciences, engineering, medicine, and agriculture. In the faculty of letters, there are institutes of Japanese, Chinese, English, French, and German literatures. The number of students which up to the present have finished the courses of the university is about five thousand, and at the present session there are some three thousand five hundred students. The university has a library containing more than five hundred thousand volumes, a hospital, an astronomical observatory which prints a yearly almanac, a botanical garden, a maritime biological station, and a school of forestry.

AMERICA IN THE PHILIPPINES—A FRENCH VIEW.

IT has become a fashion for European writers to declare that the United States is bent on a policy of imperialism, and make this policy date from the battle of Manila. And so, of course, M. René Pinon, the French writer on politics and economics, begins in just this way his study, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of what has been accomplished by American administration in the Philippine Islands, basing his article on the Taft report.

In the Philippines, says M. Pinon, the Americans encountered a slightly new problem, in colonization. Instead of having to do with a Pagan, savage people, they found they had conquered a Christian people, with a certain degree of civilization. How, he asks, have the American political ideals been applied to the Philippine Islands? On the whole, this French writer believes the Americans have done well, but their ideals have suffered. M. Pinon reminds us

of the fact that in the Philippines, Americans are confronted by a debilitating climate; that, having denounced Spanish tyranny in Cuba and the Philippines, they are confronted with temptations to exercise the same tyranny; ardent advocates of the emancipation of peoples, they have a chance to apply this doctrine in the islands, and decide whether they should admit the yellow peoples and keep out the blacks. How can they, he asks, clamor for the "open door" in the extreme Orient and shut it in the Philippines? He compliments the United States on having published so many excellent reports on its work in its far-Eastern possessions.

The United States authorities, this writer declares, have displayed a naïveté which is remarkable in the matter of the Philippines. They do not seem to have understood that a people with all the traditions of civilization, with an art and professing one branch of the

Christian religion, could not appreciate the good intentions of the Americans, but must rebel and desire a government of their own. He condemns the introduction of Chinese into the islands as being a violation of the American idea,—the Philippines for the Filipinos. It is inevitable, he declares, that the archipelago should now become a colony of the United States, exploited by the Chinese for the Americans. Referring to the negotiations between the government at Washington and the Vatican for the disposition to be made of the church lands and the friars in the Philippines, M. Pinon re-

marks that the first step of the United States on its road to imperialism conducted it to Rome. Americans should beware lest they get deeper into ecclesiastical politics than is good for them. While they have done well, the Americans have not, this writer insists, really accomplished any lasting result. In overturning completely an ancient social edifice, built upon an Oriental foundation by Spanish hands, they have not succeeded, and will never succeed, in erecting in its place a modern state or a nation organized on the republican model of the United States of America.

LORD CURZON ON BRITAIN'S WORK IN INDIA.

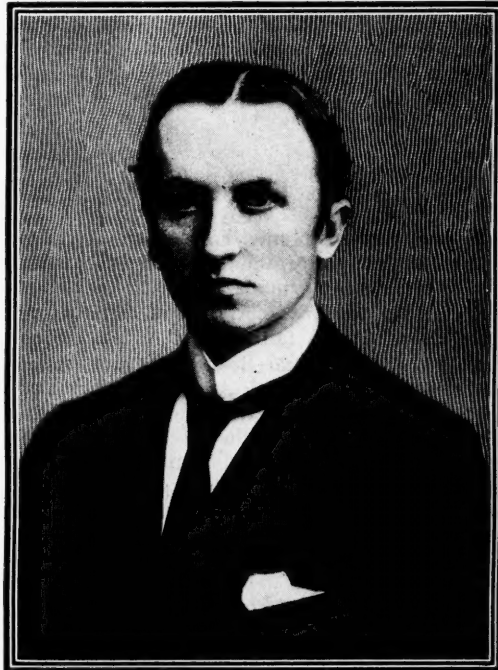
GREAT BRITAIN'S work in India is "righteous and it shall endure." This is the declaration of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, in an article in the *World's Work* on the future of British India. During the past five years, says Lord Curzon, Britain's work in her vast Asiatic possession has been one of reform and reconstruction. Progress has been made and taxes reduced. Every department of the government was thoroughly overhauled.

We endeavored to frame a plague policy which should not do violence to the instincts and sentiments of the native population; a famine policy which should profit by the experience of the past and put us in a position to cope with the next visitation when unhappily it bursts upon us; an educational policy which should free the intellectual activities of the Indian people, so keen and restless, from the paralyzing clutch of examinations; a railway policy that will provide administratively and financially for the great extension that we believe to lie before us; an irrigation policy that will utilize to the maximum, whether remuneratively or unremuneratively, all the available water resources of India, not merely in canals,—I almost think we have reached the end there,—but in tanks and reservoirs and wells; a police policy that will raise the standard of the only emblem of authority that the majority of the people see, and will free them from petty diurnal tyranny and oppression. I am glad that our finances in India have placed us in the position to give the people the first reduction of taxation that they have enjoyed in twenty years. We have endeavored to render the land revenue more equable in its incidence, to lift the load of usury from the shoulders of the peasant, and to check that reckless alienation of the soil which in many parts of the country was fast converting him from a free proprietor to a bond-slave. We have done our best to encourage industries which, little by little, will relieve the congested field of agriculture, develop the indigenous resources of India, and make that country more and more self-providing in the future.

After a review of India's strategic importance to the British Empire, and of the vast difficulties

and responsibilities of her administration, Lord Curzon sums up the destiny of Britain in India in these prophetic words:

It is seventeen years since I first visited India; it is fourteen years since I first had the honor of being con-



LORD CURZON.
(Viceroy of India.)

nected with its administration. India was the first love, and throughout all that time it has been the main love, of my political life. I have given it some of my best years. Perhaps I may be privileged to give it yet

more. But no man could do this unless he saw before India a larger vision or were himself inspired with a fuller hope. If our empire were to end to-morrow, I do not think we need be ashamed of its epitaph. It would have done its duty by India and justified its mission to mankind. But it is not going to end. It is not a moribund organism. It is still in its youth, and has in it the unexhausted purpose. I am not with the pessimists in this matter. I am not one of those who think that we have built a mere fragile plank between the East and West which the roaring tides of Asia will presently sweep away. I do not think our work is over or that it is drawing to an end. On the contrary, as the years roll by the call seems to me more clear, the duty more imperative, the work more majestic, the goal more sublime. I believe that we have in our power to weld the people of India to a unity greater than any they have ever heretofore dreamed of, and to give them blessings greater than any they now enjoy. Let no man admit the craven fear that those who have won India cannot hold it or that we have only made India to our own or to its unmaking. That is not the true reading of history. That is not my forecast of the future. To me the message is carved in granite; it is hewn out of the rock of doom,—our work is righteous and it shall endure.

The Men Who Govern India.

Speaking at a recent luncheon of the lord mayor of London, Lord Curzon paid a high tribute to the men by whom India is governed. They are all "inspired by the Englishman's

passion for responsibility." He is reported as saying:

They are drawn from every part of the country and every rank of society. They are typical of the best of the British race and of British life. Some of them are the pick of your universities. Others take to India names that have already been borne in that country by generations before them. Accident, no doubt, takes some into the civil service, hereditary associations take others, but I believe that it is the Englishman's passion for responsibility, his zest for action in a large field, that is the ruling motive with most. And I think that they are right, for in India initiative is hourly born. There great deeds are constantly being done, there is room for fruition, there is a horizon for resolution. It is true that the names of these men are not on the lips of their countrymen—their faces are unknown—but allow me to say for them, on this rare occasion when I have the opportunity of speaking, that they are the real empire-builders, for in the sweat of their brow have they laid the foundations of which you in England only see the fair and glittering superstructure as it rears its head into the sky. I sometimes think that in the catalogue of our national virtues we hardly lay sufficient stress upon the enormous administrative ability of the English race,—I speak of ability as distinguished from the moral ingredients of character and courage, which are the more obvious elements of success; and yet, in all parts of the empire, we have an amount of administrative ability which is the envy of every other empire-possessing nation in the world.

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

IF war correspondents have been anything more than picturesque and costly luxuries to the papers and magazines that have employed them, they are certainly nothing more, since their dismal failure in the last two or three wars. Since the Boer War, says one of them, writing in *Gunton's Magazine*, "they have ceased to be even picturesque." They have always, continues this writer, been a source of care, and an impediment and nuisance to armies in the field. But they have generally been tolerated because of the great influence of the press and the desire of the people at home to read something, truth or fiction, about the soldiers in the field.

This writer believes that the Russo-Japanese War has already seen the end of the war correspondent. He never could do the thing that was expected of him. "At best, he is one man in one place, sees but one arc of a great uncomprehended circle of events; a battle may be won and lost thirty miles from where the correspondent stands." If one should take the trouble to compare the newspaper accounts of any recent war by the most accurate correspondents in the

field with the story of the campaign as afterward compiled from official documents of the commanders engaged, this writer declares it would seem to him that he was reading the accounts of entirely different operations. The British people were made to believe, in the first months of the war with the Boers, that the South African farmers were insignificant, cowardly, poor shots, and wholly ignorant of warfare. The whole world now knows how much suffering and misery this false impression cost the British army before the truth was learned. Something even worse occurred in our war with Spain, says this writer. A small army of correspondents was sent, with photographers, to "picture to an over-excited public the glories of the American invasion of Cuba." It is not too much to say, continues this writer, that "every battle of the war, from the first landing to the surrender of Santiago, was distorted and even, it must be confessed, deliberately misrepresented, in the interest of picturesqueness or of popular prejudice." He refers particularly to the battle of Santiago, and says:

The first day's fighting was utterly indecisive, ex-

cept at El Caney, where the Americans, almost ten to one, succeeded, after ten or twelve hours, in overcoming a handful of Spaniards who did not have a single gun. The only credit possible in this action was due the Spaniards, who fought with the utmost valor and stubbornness; and yet El Caney was heralded by the American correspondents as a magnificent victory of American arms, and the American forces engaged were greatly minimized, while the Spaniards were greatly multiplied.

He refers, also, to the glorification of the volunteers, whereas all the really meritorious work was done by the regular army. This, he says, has been a shame to the American press and an insult to the American army.

Taking up the case of the Russo-Japanese War, he praises the imperial authorities at Tokio for their policy with the war correspondents. Both Russians and Japanese, from the very beginning, he declares, showed themselves averse to allow any correspondent with the fighting line. The Russians have permitted some censored dispatches to be sent. The Japanese adopted a more rigorous, a more effective, and a more honest attitude, which has been generally approved by the more thoughtful of the American journals. "Japan is fighting grimly for her life, and cares more to protect her strategy from the enemy than to placate a morbid or imaginary public opinion on the other side of the globe." It was not a question of mere courtesy, says this writer; there was too much at stake.

While the passing of the war correspondent would mean a loss to the world, this writer believes it would have its compensating advantages.

We should not have to correct our point of view with every day's news from the front. We should not be harrowed by tidings of disaster in the evening to find the next morning that it was a false rumor. We should not have to read accounts of battle in which the pronoun "I" figures fifty times in a few paragraphs. We should also be permitted to give due credit to the commander in the field, with a little less glory to the war correspondent, who, after all, does not really win the battle. We should also get closer to the real facts of the war, even if the news were a little late and cold. In this country, and in England also, we should have what is very greatly needed, a proper treatment of the soldiers who fight the battles and win victories, and not the senseless glorification, for political or advertising purposes, of the volunteer troops and officers.

A Suggestion as to Future War Reporting.

Just before he died, the late Julian Ralph, after completing a brilliant campaign of newspaper service in the Boer War, remarked, "This is the last war in which there will be war correspondents with the armies in the field." Mr. Frederick W. Unger, himself a correspondent, echoes and indorses these words, and adds (in an article in the *Booklovers Magazine*), "To-

day, the war reporter alone survives." Denied employment by the military authorities of both Japan and Russia, the war correspondent, Mr. Unger believes, is in danger of being laughed out of existence. The correspondent of earlier wars, this writer points out, was a man of official standing:

He had a status—largely determined by his personality—comparable with the army rank of colonel. He enjoyed exceptional advantages and was often in the confidence of the commanding officers. Neither confidence nor advantage was ever abused. He was discreet, gentlemanly, and able—a master of his craft. Archibald Forbes, Julian Ralph, Bennett Burleigh, Frederic Villiers, Melton Prior, and G. W. Steevens occur to the reader immediately as examples of this type. With pencil, with brush, he pictured the truth for the millions to ponder. He was the public's official representative. His mission was to furnish news, but never "information" in the military sense.

During the Boer War, Mr. Unger goes on to say, Lord Roberts gave the world the best principles for the accurate regulation of war correspondents. He gave a free hand to a limited number of correspondents worthy of being put on their honor, and permitted the uncensored publication of their material within a month or more after it was written. Mr. Unger's suggested plan would be somewhat as follows:

The first step is to provide for the registration of correspondents. In times of peace, the war department should receive applications for correspondents' licenses, and after fully satisfying themselves regarding the applicants' qualifications, the examining officials should place the names of those found worthy upon an approved list. When occasion arises, correspondents can then be selected from a body of men of proved ability and assured character. The men thus chosen should be given the full privileges of the front and allowed to write as they choose. Their material should be sealed and committed to the military authorities, to be dispatched when these officials see fit. The matter could thus be held until the official in charge was satisfied that no harm could come to campaign operations from publication, but when published the letters should be given to the world precisely as the correspondents wrote them. After all, it is not important that the public should know immediately of every movement in the field, but it is of the highest importance that the military authorities should always act with the knowledge that all the essential facts of their operations will reach the public sooner or later. Civilization needs a witness—an unprejudiced witness—at the very front in warfare, to guard against the grave dangers of a militarism which feels itself exempt from criticism. . . .

In operation, the plan I have proposed would insure the employment of men of a higher type than many who have been in the field in recent wars, and whose abuse of privileges has brought the profession into disrepute. In fact, the "covering" of a war by special representatives might even pass from the great dailies to the weekly or monthly magazines, with advantage to all concerned.

SOBER RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE WAR.

THE saner minds in Russian journalism are beginning to find it necessary to issue an emphatic warning against the boastfulness and self-deception which are rampant in the columns of the Russian press. In a retrospective view of the first eight months of the war, *Mir Bozhi*, the high-class review of St. Petersburg, notes with regret that there is a great scarcity of good literature on the present conflict, but a great excess of meaningless phraseology. There have appeared only a few books on Japan and Korea in Russia, most of them translations, and but two or three articles worthy of note. But the newspapers (referring only to those of the two capital cities), says this review, are "remarkable for their nonsense notwithstanding the seriousness of the present moment."

It began with the very first day of the war, when one of the "yellow" papers published the first canard about the destruction of the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur. This canard was so naïve and so foolishly coarse that it could scarcely be placed on the same level with the succeeding abundance of "authentic news from Chefu." . . . These empty vaporings were at first limited to the caricaturing of the enemy, in which the yellow papers vied with one another. Their example was followed even by journals that lay claim to solidity. For instance, Mr. Suvorin in his "Parliament of Opinions," has represented Japan as the devil. "Why should we not show this devil," he writes in the *Novoye Vremya* of February 12, "that it is premature for him to sound the cry of triumph, and that he has prematurely begun to wag his tail."

The terrible ten-day battle at Liao-Yang stopped for a time this newspaper nonsense. At least, its chief promulgator, the elder Suvorin, unexpectedly stated: "I am not a military critic, and retreat is retreat to me. . . . We are the vanquished and they are the conquerors." The ink on his pen had scarcely dried before one of his contributors started the customary tune:

No, we have gained a great victory at Liao-Yang, and we should not have failed in this day of real national triumph, of our great but not boastful might, to ring our bells, to celebrate throughout the nation, to fire salutes in honor of the battle.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS PROTEST.

This reckless frivolity went so far that the real soldiers found that they were compelled to defend themselves, not merely against the Japanese, but against the newspaper correspondents. In the *Novoye Vremya* of September 1, there appeared a letter from an officer of the second Cossack regiment of Nerchinsk, Count Benken-dorf, who wrote:

Having read the article "Smyelaya Razvyedka," in the *Novoye Vremya*, I find it necessary to state that,

although I really participated in the reconnaissance referred to, I did not witness any of the terrible incidents described, and finding in general that the article in question does not at all correspond with the truth, I request that this statement of mine be printed in full, for I do not wish to see my name appear in such stories, altogether at variance with the truth.

Not a little was contributed to this state of affairs by the newspaper correspondents themselves. "With a single stroke of the pen they destroyed entire divisions, or even whole armies, as was done, for instance, by Garin, who had won renown by destroying the 'third' Japanese army at Port Arthur." Having confessed, in the utterances of Nemirovich-Danchenko, that they could not report the truth, partly because they do not know it, and partly because for one reason or another they are obliged to withhold it, "our jingoes, without the least compunction, composed what they pleased."

In general, in their account of the Japanese forces, these papers displayed a "double-entry" bookkeeping. In all engagements these forces were always double in numbers the Russian forces. On the other hand, according to the self-same papers, the Japanese had exhausted all their forces, so that for lack of proper material the ranks were filled with old men and children. At one time there were even Japanese amazons in the enemy's ranks. After Liao-Yang, the newspaper strategists announced suddenly that according to Chinese reports there were five hundred thousand Japanese in that battle.

Is it not time, asks *Mir Bozhi*, to discard this bombast? "Whom can we expect to attract by it, much less to convince by it?"

In the end, the inventors themselves will be the only victims. Above all things, this is not profitable. Had we known the truth about Japan as we know it now, a year ago, it is possible that the war would have been avoided. The truth is even more necessary now, when the possibility of peace without injury to the interests of Russia is becoming clearer to those who are not befuddled by imperialism; to those who, notwithstanding the thick mist of empty phraseology, see clearly the terrible reality; to those who *really* love their country, unlike those whose patriotism consists of mere words. . . . Enough. Let truth at last shine on us in all its brightness. The Russian heart is yearning for it.

Prince Meshcherski's Comment.

Prince Meshcherski wrote a very striking article in his paper, the *Grazhdanin* (Citizen), in which he denounces the jingoistic tone of the *Novoye Vremya*. He then sums up the arguments advanced by the peace party. Russia, he says, has not suffered any essential defeat; she has only felt the effects of the numerical superiority of her antagonist's army and navy, and conformed her military operations accordingly. Russia, then, is not forced to court peace at any

price, and can continue the war. She can, therefore, without impairing her honor and dignity, now offer her antagonist, who is as brave as she, peace terms with the sole aim to put an end to such horrible bloodshed on both sides. This idea is growing in favor all over the empire among the thinking classes. An offer of this kind, says Prince Meshcherski, cannot be made too soon for the sake of both Russia and her present antagonist. He continues:

Besides, it is of more advantage for both sides to end the horrors of the war earlier than later, because peace directly concluded between the combatants can render the situation in the far East and the mutual relations of the two countries more stable than when the Japanese will be forced, at some indefinite time, to accept a temporary peace, which may lead to endless series of wars with Japan, not to mention the danger of a Japanized China. Moreover, it is easy to "down" Japan by comfortably roaring at the editorial desk, but we would need ten years of war, twenty army corps, and a navy of treble its present strength to disable her, without gaining anything in the end. For America, England, China, and Italy are behind Japan. Finally, with our defective training, our loose ideas of duty, and the lack of harmony with which our whole country is honeycombed, can we pledge ourselves to prepare for war honestly and energetically and to be regenerated for this task?

A Russian Bishop on Immorality in the Far East.

Innokenty, Russian bishop in China, condemning the savage orgies of the Russians in Manchuria, and especially in Dalny, on the very eve of the war, in the same number of *Mir Bozhi*, declares that the recent events in the far East are the result of the disorganized state of affairs in Russia's distant border regions. It is no secret, he says, that these events have "taken us by surprise and forced us to make great sacrifices, owing to our general lack of harmony," and continues:

It is indisputable that the loss of the best part of our navy and the fact of our coming very near having a second Sebastopol are solely due to our habitual indolence and self-conceit. Whole hordes of disreputable Japanese women that were recently expelled from the new Russian settlements is an eloquent testimony against the state of morals prevalent here. Such gross immorality could not fail to arouse in the natives disgust with the Russian, whose professed aim is to civilize the non-Slavic tribes. The conviction grows upon one, in crossing over from the new Russian towns into the Chinese, that these latter are morally far superior to the former. Several times recently, at the stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway, I came across sick soldiers, and I can positively affirm that nine-tenths of all the patients were suffering as a result of immoral excess.

CAN CHINA BE MADE A GREAT POWER?

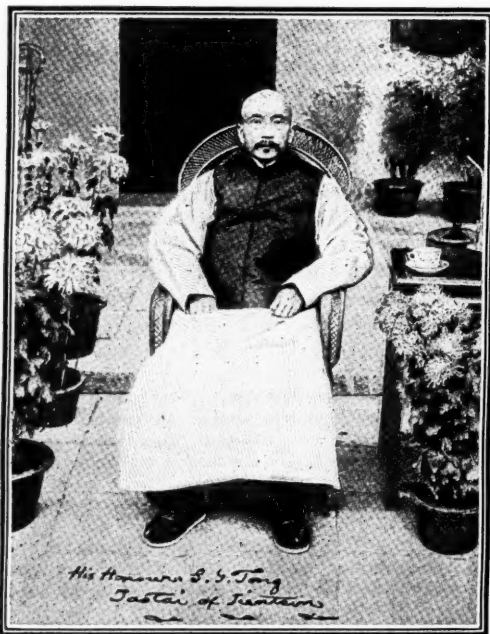
SUCCCEEDING an almost innumerable procession of magazine articles on the "yellow peril," one notices in the Continental European reviews a few thoughtful papers analyzing the Chinese character and demonstrating how "incurably peaceful" the Chinaman is. In fact, as the political and economic writer, Alexander Ular, points out in *La Revue*, the whole psychology of the Chinese people would have to be revolutionized before it could become an essentially military one. Since the days of Lao-tse and Confucius, the national,—or, one might say, the racial,—ideal of the Chinese has been (the words are those of Lao-tse), "that China might grow old and die, without increasing her size or responsibility."

This political ideal lives to-day in China after twenty-five centuries. The existence of a Chinese Empire is a delusion; for this existence is without what to our Occidental eyes is indispensable to constitute a nation.

The national unity of China is nothing more than an appearance. As for linguistic unity, there is none. Administrative unity is simply the wish of a dynasty. Monetary unity does not exist. Judicial unity is broken up every day. Military unity has never been sought

after. . . . The Chinaman has no fatherland; he has a native district. He knows nothing of the political problem; he interests himself only in economic problems. He has no nation; he has a family. He has no state; he has a society. He has no sovereign; he has only government officials.

The social question, the question of family and personal welfare, has always been dominant in China to such a degree that the formation of a complete state has never been possible. As for the organization of China by Japan for military purposes, those who base such a conclusion on the fact that both are yellow races usually forget that "the racial difference between a Chinaman and a Japanese is greater than that between a Frenchman and a Hindu." M. Ular declares, further, that, so far as language is concerned, the Japanese tongue resembles the English as nearly as it does the Chinese. He also points out the fact that Koreans fear Japanese supremacy as much as they fear Occidental domination, and that many times the Chinese have asked for European aid against the invasion of Japanese intellectual methods. The union of yellow races, says M. Ular, is a dream, not one bit more possible of realization than the unity of white races.



S. S. TONG, NEWLY APPOINTED TAOTAI OF TIEN-TSIN.

(One of China's richest merchants, who advocates progress and a standing army worthy of the name.)

The masses of the Chinese people understand only vaguely what is going on within their own borders. In 1901, this writer talked with a great number of Chinese people about the occupation of Manchuria by the Russians. Every opinion was invariably the same.

This is a matter of complete indifference to us. Whether we are governed by a yellow emperor or by a white emperor, that is a matter which concerns the officials. We have no interest in these matters. All we ask is that they let us attend to our own affairs in peace, and that they do not rob us. Then we will be content and prosper,—that's all we ask.

HOW SOLDIERS ARE REGARDED IN CHINA.

It is well known that most of the Chinese have always resented the presence of soldiers. They look upon them as a peculiarly undesirable kind of police. With regard to the military problem in general, M. Ular fears that the Chinese will never dream of using the means of defense which the West uses to attack them,—namely, union on the basis of nationality, the organization of an army of defense, not to speak of the foundation of a Chinese state one and indivisible, such as, with its inexhaustible resources, could very soon become a very formidable power in shaping the destinies of the world. The thing

is impossible, for the Chinese have as great an antipathy to it as the English have to compulsory military service. It is therefore certain that if the so-called Chinese Empire continues its natural development, the invader, whether he be Japanese or a Western, will never meet with national resistance.

After the wars of 1894 and 1900, the directors of imperial policy (not public opinion) began to realize the necessity of having a strong army and navy, but the result, so far, has not been very satisfactory, notwithstanding the herculean labors of the militarists of the court. Some particulars are given of the three modern armies formed in China after the lessons of recent disasters, all useless to resist the foreigner, for the three armies could never make one national army, and China remains, as before, a vague federation of autonomous provinces. Possibly, a Chinaman imbued with the ideas of a European state, or a European become Chinese, might bring about the revolution of organizing the Chinese people as a state, with one government, one army, one fleet, one national life. Such a man has been found in the person of Sir Robert Hart, and the remarkable report which he addressed to the Chinese Government early this year is dealt with by M. Ular. He is very enthusiastic over the whole scheme, although he thinks Sir Robert Hart's arithmetic a little optimistic.

The Powerful Chinese Societies.

In another number of *La Revue*, M. d'Enjoy writes on the congregations and secret societies in China, and maintains that the Chinaman has a real vocation for social solidarity. From the day of his birth, he is affiliated by his parents to one or more associations, secret and official, and when he is able to dispense with parental care he makes a choice of others which seem adapted to his needs. If he wishes to leave his native country to try his fortunes elsewhere, he will not dream of going even to the most far-off land without first ascertaining whether he will find there branches of one or other of the Chinese societies of which he is a member, and if his arrival be known to any of his fellow-members, he will be sure of a reception such as would be accorded to a family relative. The Chinaman's preference for the idea of association arises from the family principle, which is the basis of Chinese civilization. The Chinaman cannot understand social life combined with individualism. He has a horror of isolation, and consequently his mind cannot act with ease unless he feels a sense of protection. Even in death, he fears solitude. The Chinese association, or con-

gregation, comes to his aid at every turn,—when he is seeking work, when he is ill, and when he dies. The secret societies appear to exist as permanent conspiracies against the reigning sovereign, and the writer gives many details

concerning them. He remarks that the Chinese consider their master (the reigning power) their enemy,—they not only rejoice in his difficulties, but like to add to them whenever it is possible to do so without too much personal risk.

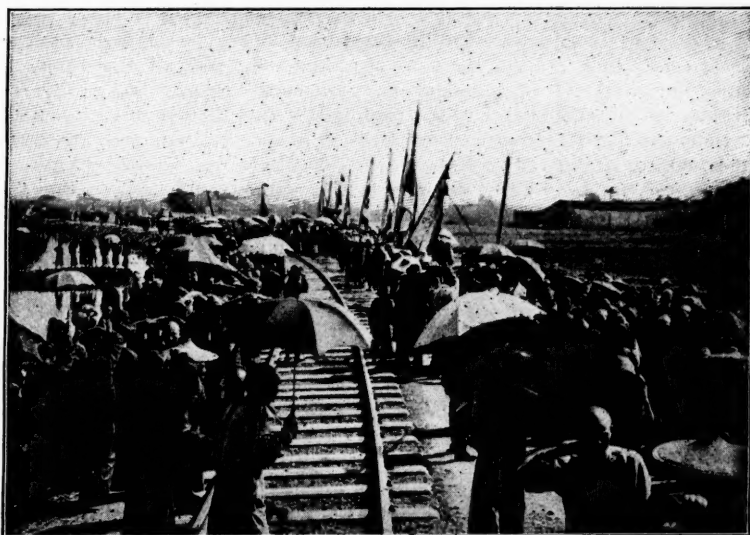
RAILROAD BUILDING IN CHINA.

CONTRARY to the general impression regarding the efficiency of Chinese labor, the opinion is advanced, in an article contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* for December, by Mr. Justin Burns, an engineer who has had much experience in Chinese railroad construction, that the Chinese are quite capable of handling labor-saving machinery, and that it is a mistake to believe that the employing of an inexhaustible supply of cheap hand labor is more economical than the training of the natives to operate machinery. The Chinese, he says, readily become skillful mechanics, and it needs merely capable superintendence to instruct and direct them in their work. In regard to the unskilled laborer,—necessary in railroad building, however,—the account given by Mr. Burns is less optimistic. The methods necessarily employed in China in railroad construction are so different from those with which we are familiar in America that we summarize several paragraphs from Mr. Burns' article which deal with this phase of the subject.

The first contracts of five-mile sections on the Canton-Hankow line, now in the course of construction, were sublet by the Chinese contractors to various lesser contractors, who were generally the heads of families or communities. These sub-contracts for three or four hundred feet of embankment each were taken at a certain unit rate, which was low enough for the general contractor to realize some profit from the work. The sub-contractor utilized all members of his community or family to fulfill his contract, and often not only men, but women and children. It was a common sight to see gangs of laborers

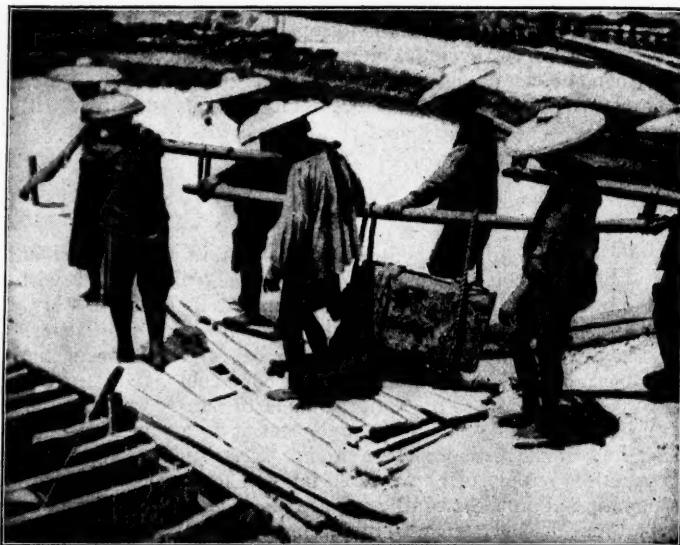
composed entirely of women, many of whom worked with their children strapped to their backs. Mr. Burns adds that the women coolies formed more efficient and less troublesome earth laborers than the men.

In the delta country, through which the road was cut, there is a dark blue clay soil, varying in depth from twenty to fifty feet. Where the ground was moist and the clay tenacious, the material was cut by spades into blocks each containing about a quarter of a cubic foot. These blocks were transferred to the embankments in various ways, which depended upon the ingenuity or desire of the sub-contractors. On the low embankments it was usual to place coolies in rows extending from the borrow pits to the embankments, and to toss the blocks of clay from hand to hand until placed in the construction. Another method which proved economical was to lay planks from the borrow pits, and by posting workmen along these boards at short intervals, the blocks of clay were slid on the wetted planks until finally placed in position. If the clay did not contain a large enough percentage of sand,



THE CHINESE OFFICIALS AND POPULACE AWAITING THE OPENING TRAIN AT FAT SHAN.

the blocks did not retain their form well enough to permit tossing or sliding, and in these cases baskets suspended at the ends of bamboo shoulder-poles were in general use. In all the high embankments and hill cuttings, Mr. Burns says that the transportation of material in baskets was the only method employed. The attempt was made to use wheelbarrows, but this was economically a failure, either through the inability or unwillingness of the Chinese to utilize this innovation. In this roadless country, there are no horses or carts. Occasionally, a little plowing was done by the water buffalo, or carabao; but with this rare exception, all of the earth work on the railroad was done by hand labor. Mr. Burns states that in excavating, where the coolies are familiar with the work, the earth was handled at an extremely low figure; but when the embankment was high or the hill cutting deep, the methods known to the coolies were more expensive than if modern means and appliances were used. In the higher depart-



CHINESE METHODS OF MULTIPLE LEVERS IN CARRYING HEAVY LOADS.
(Suggesting a native attempt at mechanical aid to manual labor.)

ments of railroad construction, as in bridge building, the natives prove efficient workers; and it is said that in stone cutting, masonry, carpentry, and metal working, they are decidedly proficient.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.

PRIOR to the great strike of the packing-house employees, in 1904, the general public had little knowledge of labor conditions in the packing trades and almost no conception of the relations sustained by the packing industry to the meat-consumers of the whole country. One of the first attempts to make a scientific presentation of the labor situation in the packing trades is the article contributed by Prof. John R. Commons to the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (Harvard University).

RESULTS OF DIVISION OF LABOR.

Beginning with the leading group of workmen in this industry,—namely, the cattle butchers,—Professor Commons shows how the division of labor has grown with the industry itself, following the introduction of the refrigerator car and the marketing of dressed beef, in the decade of the seventies. When only local demands were supplied, the gangs of butchers were small, but as the number of cattle to be killed each day in-

creased, more men were employed, but the best men of the number were kept at the most exacting work. At the present time, a crew of 230 butchers, helpers, and laborers is supposed to handle 1,050 cattle a day under union regulations of output. The time required for each bullock is equivalent to 131 minutes per one man, from the pen to the cooler, the hide cellar, and other departments to which the animal is distributed. But this is made up of 6.4 minutes for the 50-cent man and 1½ minutes for the 45-cent man, and so on, and the average wage, per hour, for the gang would not exceed 21 cents, making the entire labor cost about 40 cents per bullock. This division of labor has made it possible to utilize cheaper men,—unskilled and immigrant labor,—in large numbers. Furthermore, skilled men become more highly expert in the quality of their work. While the proportion of low-waged men was greatly increased, this division of labor also pushed up the wages of the very few skilled men on the delicate and

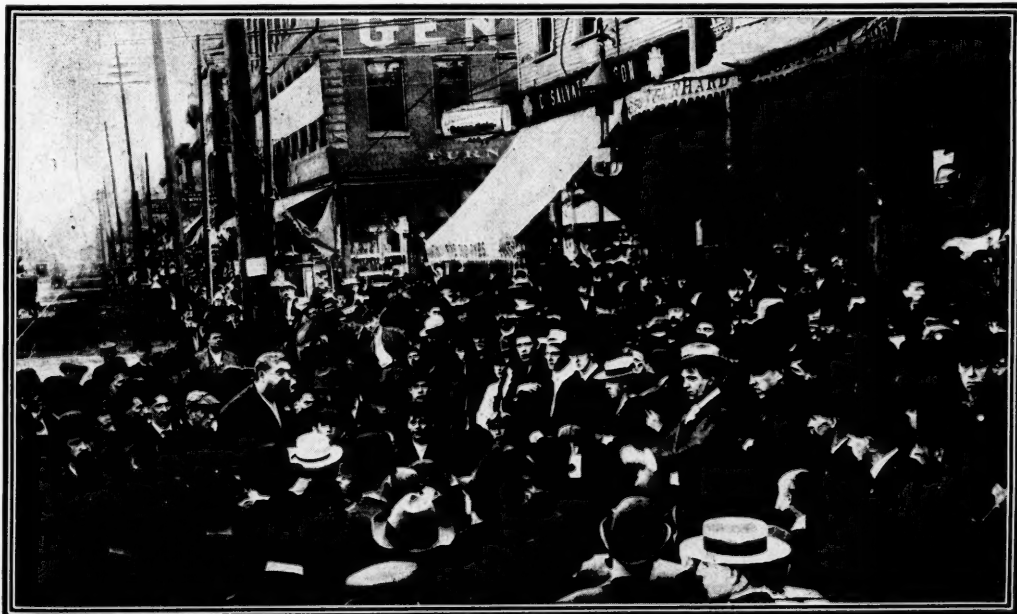
particular parts of the work. While an all-round butcher might expect to earn 35 cents an hour, the highly specialized men, or "splitters," earn 50 cents an hour. It is therefore to the companies' interest to make a few of these particular jobs desirable to the men, so as to attach them to its service. Thus, the companies put a few of the strongest men, and those with a particular knack for their work, on "steady time," paying them a salary of from \$24 to \$27 a week, regardless of the time worked, while the other nine-tenths of the gang were hired by the hour and paid only for the time worked. Still a third object of the division of labor was secured by having these steady-time men act as pace-setters.

What has been accomplished in this direction is shown by the following statistics: Take the occupation of splitting, for example. In the year 1884, five splitters in a certain gang would get out 800 cattle in 10 hours, or 16 per hour for each man, the wages being 45 cents. Ten years later, the speed had been increased, so that four splitters got out 1,200 cattle in ten hours, or 30 per hour for each man,—an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The wages, except for the steady-time men, were reduced to 40 cents per hour. Other occupations had been speeded up, and other rates of pay had been reduced in similar proportions. Then came the organization of the union, in 1901, and the first act of this union was not directed toward wages and hours,

but toward the reduction of the output. After the limit was set by the union, the companies discontinued the steady-time men, and placed them on the hour list, since their positions as pace-makers were no longer useful. Thus, there was a reduction in expense which partly offset the reduction in work.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS EMPLOYEES.

The number of women employed in the industry, in Chicago, is now set at 2,000, or about 9 per cent of all the employees. This increase has come about partly through the introduction of foreign-born women in the sausage department and meat-trimming rooms at times when the men went on strike. Prior to that time, women were not employed in the large establishments where the knife is used, their work being principally painting and labeling cans, soldering and stuffing cans, sewing up the ends of bags, packing chipped beef, and packing and wrapping butterine. The women form the only class of labor generally employed at piecework; and although this method of payment has led them to serious overexertion, they have as yet made no efforts to limit the amount of work, some of which, especially in the can-making departments, depends on the speed of the machine. The girls are willing to work to their utmost, for a period, in order to save up a sum of money for a home of their



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STREET SCENE IN CHICAGO DURING THE PACKERS' STRIKE OF 1904.

own. The men, on the other hand, look upon the strain of excessive speed as the greatest of their grievances. The number of children under sixteen years of age employed in the industry in 1900 was 1,651, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all employees.

AN AMERICAN STRIKE IN BEHALF OF ALIENS.

The most significant fact brought out by Professor Commons is that the strike of 1904 was not merely a strike of skilled labor, but was a strike of Americanized Irish, Germans, and Bohemians in behalf of Slovaks, Poles, Lithuanians, and negroes. The strike was defeated by bring-

ing in men from the companies' own branch-houses for the skilled occupations and negroes and Greeks for the unskilled occupations. Bohemians began work in the packing houses as early as 1882, but did not enter in large numbers until after the strike of 1886. They have steadily worked their way forward until, of the twenty-four men getting fifty cents an hour in two of the cattle-killing gangs, twelve are Bohemians, while the others are German, Irish, and American. The Americans, as wage-earners, have practically been driven out of the stock yards, and are being followed by the Irish and the Germans.

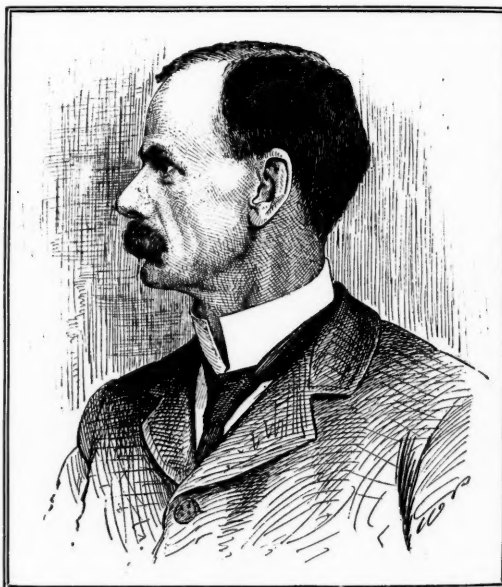
THE "WHITE PERIL" AND THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

WE should expect to find in the observations of a trained observer like Mr. William Garrott Brown a useful contribution to the literature of the economic problem in the Southern States, and the article contributed by Mr. Brown to the *North American Review* for December, entitled "The White Peril: The Immediate Danger to the Negro," is certainly not lacking in suggestive material. Mr. Brown is a native of Alabama, and at present a citizen of Massachusetts. He is the author of "The Lower South in American History," and of other books and magazine articles, which have made his name quite as well known in the North as in the South. He has recently made a tour of the Southern States from Virginia to Texas, noting especially two movements of population,—a steady exodus of negroes from country to town, or from South to North, and a moderate but apparently increasing inflow of whites into the South. What really constitutes the "white peril" to the negro, in Mr. Brown's view, is the fact that the white man is steadily driving out the black man from occupations which the latter formerly controlled exclusively, while in the new industries, notably cotton manufacturing, the negro is not to be found at all. Even on the farms and plantations, white labor is gradually encroaching on black.

WHITES SUPPLANTING BLACKS IN ALL OCCUPATIONS.

Mr. Brown began his travels in the Old Dominion. There he was surprised to find that farmers from the far Northwest are coming in considerable numbers, sometimes in little colonies, to make their homes on the banks of the James, the Potomac, and the Roanoke. The blacks are moving toward and northward so rapidly that complaints are everywhere made of

the scarcity of farm labor. Equally common is the complaint that the negro as a farm-hand is deteriorating. Even in the cities, Mr. Brown found that white men were turning more and more to kinds of work which used to be done by negroes only. This was noticeable in the mill-



MR. WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN.

towns of Virginia, and the tendency was even more strikingly exhibited in the Carolinas, particularly in what is called the Piedmont section. There the poorer classes of native whites are monopolizing the factory labor. Negroes are still employed in tobacco factories, frequently work-

ing side by side with whites; but the signs all point in the direction of white rather than negro predominance in this field. At the present time, the only cotton mill in the South which employs negroes is said to be one at Dallas, Texas, while to meet the demands for mill-hands in the Carolinas alone, from fifty to one hundred thousand white people have given up other employments. It is evident that in many parts of the South the white people are changing their attitude toward the manual occupations. One sign of the change is that white barbers are now common in even the smaller country towns, whereas twenty years ago they were exceedingly rare outside of the real cities. Another innovation is the occasional employment of white women as chambermaids in hotels, even, in one instance, in a hotel where the other servants were colored.

Mr. Brown finds in New Orleans, which is the largest of all distinctively Southern cities, the most convincing evidence of the economic transformation that is now going on. Among the several races that make up the population of New Orleans, it is evident that the African has lost ground relatively to all the rest. It is now possible to live in New Orleans as free from any dependence on the services of negroes as one could be in New York or Boston. White cooks and waiters are not very hard to find; and white barbers and hairdressers, white carpenters and joiners and masons and blacksmiths and shoemakers are at hand in sufficient numbers. The only trade that the negro still controls is said to be bricklaying. In 1870, the city directory showed a total of 3,460 negroes at work as carpenters, cigar-makers, painters, clerks, shoemakers, coopers, tailors, bakers, blacksmiths, and foundry hands. There are not to-day 10 per cent. of that number employed in the same trades, several of which are monopolized entirely by the whites. Yet, in the meantime, the negro population of New Orleans has increased by more than 50 per cent.,—a greater gain than is shown by the white population. The mass of the negroes are now engaged in occupations which require the least intelligence.

TRADE-UNIONISM AS A FACTOR.

Mr. Brown began his investigation with the expectation that sooner or later the negro, being excluded from the labor unions, the race prejudice would reinforce the union man's hatred of the scab, and the labor question would thus take on in the South a character more savage and dangerous than it has ever had in the North. He finds, however, that the negroes have never ventured into any serious rivalry with the white

unions. They do, it is true, form unions among themselves, which are, it is said, affiliated with those of the whites. But what this means in practice is that both unions are controlled by white men. Even when the whites in a particular trade or a particular establishment are only a minority, they have their way. Negroes rarely or never offer to take the places of white men who strike or are locked out. "The explanation doubtless is that, with good reason, they fear white men of the working class worse than they fear employers or capitalists, who frequently belong to the class so often described as the natural protectors of the blacks. It seems to be a fact that white workmen from the North are more bitterly opposed to sharing any occupation with the negroes than the native white race are. However, the situation in the Southwest may indicate that when the whites have sufficient numbers to monopolize the city trades they will incline to exclude negroes altogether."

EUROPEAN COMPETITION.

In agricultural labor, the tendency to displace the negro farm-hand and the negro tenant is observable in regions where the negroes are increasing in population more rapidly than the whites. Mr. Brown observed it, for instance, in such strongholds of the African laborer as the Black Belt of Georgia and Alabama, the Yazoo-Mississippi delta, the valley of the Brazos in Texas. In these regions, it is not the native poor white who gets the negro's job, but the European immigrant, especially the Italian and the Bohemian, and in Texas the Mexican. It is the opinion of railroad and steamship officials, and of immigration agents, that European immigration into the South is increasing. At least one great railroad system has begun to use Italians instead of negroes for track work. The newcomers are also finding their way into mills and factories; but nothing will so impress any one familiar with the life of the lower South as their appearance in the sugar fields, the rice fields, and the cotton fields. Mr. Brown declares that the Italian as laborer and tenant on the plantations of the lower South is no longer an experiment. It is clear that, as a rule, he does work at least as well as the negro, and that he is more likely to save money and become a land-owner. The testimony concerning Bohemians is quite as favorable. The success of the large German colonies in Texas, Alabama, and other parts of the South has long been established. Yet it is true that many planters, probably the majority, still prefer the negro both as laborer and as tenant.

CAN THE NEGRO HOLD HIS OWN?

Mr. Brown is convinced that the negro's place in the South's industrial system can no longer be regarded as secure. He refers to Principal Booker T. Washington's declaration, made five years ago, that the next twenty years were going to be the most serious in the history of his race. Within this period, says Mr. Washington, it will be largely decided whether the negro will be able to retain the hold which he now has upon the industries of the South, or whether his place will be filled by white people from a distance.

Still, Mr. Brown admits that to say that an invasion of the negro's ground has occurred is not to say that he cannot resist it. Principal Washington holds that the apparent loss is rather relative than absolute. It is largely explained by the South's rapid development and the gain of the whites in mere numbers. He is also cheered by the entrance of negroes into higher employments, such as clerkships, stenography, and various branches of business. Mr. Brown's opinion, however, is that it is nearly always mulattoes who rise in the industrial scale. Then, too, negroes accept lower wages than white men.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROGRESS IN SPAIN.

WHILE Spain is, from a political point of view, an eminently constitutional country, the Spanish monarchists have understood and actually carry out the constitutional idea in a radically different fashion from that in which it operates in other constitutional monarchies,



CÁNOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

(Spanish statesman, prime minister, author; born, 1828).

such as England, or in republics like France and the United States. The well-known French political writer, M. Edouard de Bray, contributes to *La Revue* a study of the Spanish Parliament, in which he points out the fact that "from 1808 to 1875 the history of Spain was nothing more than an uninterrupted series of revolutions and reactions, aggravated by military pronunciamientos."

Since 1875, while there have not been any real revolutions, the effect has been practically the same,—a virtual annulling of the constitutional character of the government. In Spain, M. Bray reminds us, every two years, or less, there is a new parliament. Because of this, there is never sufficient time for the legislators to accomplish any serious work. From 1810 to 1901, there was only one session (1886 to 1890), which lasted longer than two years. As soon as any Spanish government, whatever its political character, comes into power, its first political act is to decree the dissolution of the Chambers. An election is then held in which the forms are ostensibly open and republican. When the count has been announced, however, it is found that the government has declared elected such members as it regards safely in its own interest. A fatal indifference is thus engendered among the people, because "the Spanish citizen knows full well that his voice counts for nothing in the actual results of the elections." M. Bray then passes to a brief characterization of the principal figures in the present and the recent Cortes, referring to Castelar, Canovas, Salmeron, Rios Rosas, Pi y Margall, and Figueras. It is a race of fine orators, but not of great statesmen, he concludes.

Spain's Economic Awakening.

In the *Independent Review*, a Spanish writer, Tarrida del Marmol, gives a very cheerful account of the revival of the Spanish nation. There is a real craving for education among the lower classes. Secondary education is also in progress. The economic condition of the country improves daily, signs of rapid industrial improvement are visible everywhere. The Spanish workingman is quite the equal of the work-

ingman of France, Belgium, or England in intelligence and activity, while he is considerably more sober and temperate than they. In a few years, Spanish commerce and industry have been able to compensate for the loss of Cuba and the Philippine Islands by creating openings elsewhere, chiefly in South America. The writer, however, warns the rulers of Spain that unless they wake up to the meaning of the ferment around them, the new life of the Spanish people will begin in a revolution like that which convulsed France in 1789.

Spanish Clericalism To-Day.

If by Clericalism is meant a political system which gives the clergy preponderance in a state, then Spain, says M. Desdevises du Dezert, in the *Revue Bleue*, notwithstanding every appearance of constitutionality and the modern aspect of her institutions, is eminently a Clerical nation, and it is her history, even more than her temperament, that has brought this about. During the Middle Ages, this writer points out, Spain was occupied by many different races,—Vandals, Byzantines, Goths, Arabs, Jews, Berbers, Franks, Aquitanians, Iberians, and adventurers of every country, called in by the Christian kings to repeople the country which had been conquered from the Moors. During the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, these peoples made Spain the freest country in Europe. There were three religions and twenty denominations to choose from, and this gave the Spaniard a happy-go-lucky sort of life, always at war, always in revolution, experiencing every extreme of fortune, and entirely happy. "It was the clergy who, out of all these diverse elements, welded a compact nation, solid and brilliant as a block of steel." It was the voice of the monks, continues this writer, which exalted the spirit of Christian

patriotism in Spain, which inspired pride in the faith and hatred for and misunderstanding of the Jew and the Moor. It was this agency which brought about supreme national control of the marriage relation, imposing upon the most passionate of nations the indissolubility of marriage and the interdiction of mixed unions. It brought about the expulsion of the Jews and the Moors and the establishment of the Holy Inquisition against heretics. French liberal ideas could not avail against such a power. It was the Spanish Church which forged, from so many diverse elements, the Spanish nationality, and preserved it for its national destiny. It was the Spanish Church which inspired the heroism of the Spanish peasant against Napoleon. The Spanish Church considers the Spanish nation as bone of its bone, flesh of its flesh, and proper subject for the exercise of its ecclesiastical and civil power.

In the nineteenth century, the theocratic spirit of Spain fought the revolution constantly. The Church received grievous wounds, but it never lost hope or courage, and to-day it is stronger than ever. The constitution of 1876 recognized Catholicism as the state religion, and the present King, Alfonso XIII., is a Clerical of Clericals. Thanks to royal favor, the Jesuits have returned to Spain and reërected their schools. The crown has given back to them their splendid college of Loyola. The Jesuits now have their review, *Fey Razon* (Faith and Reason). The Augustines have a royal monastery in the Escorial, and publish a review, *La Ciudad de Dios* (The City of God). The Dominicans have their *Boletín de Santo Domingo de Silos* (Bulletin of Holy Sunday at Silos). The political parties are absolutely in the power of the clergy. And the recent law enforcing Sunday rest, closing the newspaper offices, cafés, and bull-rings, was at the behest of the Church.

THE CENTENARY OF GLINKA, RUSSIAN COMPOSER.

RUBINSTEIN tells, in his "Conversations About Music," of showing a lady visitor his music-room, on the walls of which were the busts of Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, and Glinka. Michele Delines, in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), says that many readers will smile to see this last name in such distinguished company, when they have never heard a note of his music, just as certain young Wagnerians smiled when M. Colonne gave some fragments of "Life for the Czar" in Paris. However, he does not wonder at Rubinstein's enthusiasm for the Russian

composer (born just a century ago), who practically founded a national school of music, and whose centenary makes a revival of interest in him opportune. He seeks, in a readable article, to justify the pianist's and his own taste.

Russia has never been a country of philosophy, but art there has ever been human, dominated by an humanitarian idea, and has never been merely art for art's sake. Michael Glinka, creator of the Russian musical drama, whose work is almost contemporary with the first half of Wagner's, was inspired by entirely different

ideas. Like Pushkin, his intimate friend, like the revolutionists of 1826, like the flower of the Russian nation of his time, Glinka, perhaps unknown to himself, felt the weight of the serfdom that then shackled the Russian people. This and the muzhik inspired his muse. His art was, not to show forth vague ideas on the vacuity of things, but the humble and painful life of that poor pariah who nevertheless, by himself, has made Russian history. From this point of view, Glinka produced a great opera, truly unique in the history of music.



MICHAEL IVANOVICH GLINKA.

Glinka, born in 1804, in the province of Smolensk, where his father lived on his estate on retiring from the army, actually first learned music from the muzhiks, who not only fed and clothed their master, but also ministered to his æsthetic amusements by playing orchestral music for him. From his uncle's orchestra he came to know Cherubini, Méhul, Boiëldieu, Mozart, and Beethoven. He knew only the names of Glück, Handel, and Bach until some time later. While directing this serfs' orchestra, he studied harmony and counterpoint, ignorance of which had ever checked his fever to compose.

As the intellectual atmosphere of Russia was at that time stifling to artists, it was fortunate for Glinka that a trip to Italy for his health was ordered. In Italy, his compositions were in Italian style, although he took occasion to speak for simplicity and clearness. Returning to Russia in 1833, he revived acquaintance with Jukovski, then tutor to the future Alexander II.,

who entertained a little circle of geniuses bent on producing purely Russian works. Jukovski suggested to Glinka the subject for an opera,—the story of Ivan Sussanin, the serf who allowed himself to be quartered by the Poles to save the life of the newly elected Czar when only the muzhiks seemed to have a sense of Russian patriotism. Baron Rosen, as collaborator, wrote the libretto, although Glinka furnished the skeleton of scenes, situations, and action, and may really be called the author of the drama, which Nicholas I. renamed "Life for the Czar," not liking the importance given a serf in naming it after the hero.

The orchestration of this opera Berlioz called one of the most interesting of the time. Without speaking of *leitmotif* in his plan, Glinka constantly insists on characterizing the personages by special themes, thus foreshadowing Wagner's innovation. Also, without ever having known Schumann's works, he treated harmony much in Schumann's manner. The opera, finished in 1836, met with opposition from the director of the imperial theater, who, in hope of killing it, submitted it to his orchestra chief, Cavos, who had himself written an opera on the same subject. Cavos, however, loyally declared Glinka's the better, and withdrew his own from the repertory. Thus, late in 1837, it was presented, and was immensely successful.

Glinka's second opera, "Russlan and Lyudmila," is founded on a puerile poem by Pushkin, only to be treated symphonically. This Glinka understood, but he took his themes and rhythms from Russian popular songs and Oriental airs. Its music was beyond Russian taste of the time, and offended the aristocracy by its glorification of things peasant, so the opera was not well received. The composer's unhappy marriage drove him into exile, and he passed years in France and Spain, and died, in 1857, in Berlin, shortly after a triumphant concert of his works, organized by Meyerbeer.

Glinka used to say to his sister, "Thy Michael will not be understood in Russia for twenty-five years, and 'Russlan' only after a hundred years;" but Russian taste progressed faster than he thought, and "Life for the Czar" has been rendered six hundred times in Russia, and the second work three hundred times. The rest of Europe has almost forgotten him. However, a few years ago, Prof. Bourgault Ducondray, of the Paris Conservatory, said, in a lecture heard by M. Delines:

Our young composers would do well to go, for inspiration, instead of to the fount of Wagner, who has pushed scientific music to its utmost limits, to the rich Russian school, which taps the inexhaustible fount of

popular songs. "Life for the Czar,"—that is the model we should have before our own eyes, since, in spite of our being a democratic nation, we have no national lyric drama, as we have no national literary drama.

M. Delines himself concludes his article in the *Nuova Antologia* with these words :

The great foreign public may, perhaps, nevermore know the works of Glinka, as it no longer knows those of Pergolese, Spontini, Glück, and so many other initiatory geniuses ; but every sincere artist will drink with delight at the live spring of the creator of Russian dramatic music, and it is for me a duty and a joy to glorify his name on the centenary of his birth.

SOME DANISH FICTION WRITERS OF TO-DAY.

DENMARK had scarcely issued, from her terrible war with Germany when she was shaken by a literary earthquake.

From being a country partly isolated in culture, submerged in glory merely historic, surrounded, as it were, by ancient romance, Denmark began to find herself a natural constitutional part of continental Europe. She broke down the walls and admitted the influence of resolute realism, then in its flourishing youth.

The battle was on for the widening of the nation's intellectual horizon, and literature was pressed into service. Paul Harboe, writing in the *Bookman*, says of this period :

Almost every work of fiction tried to answer some question, tried to solve some problem. The whole country verily seemed to be utterly in the power of the pen didactic. Schoolmasters and old maids, professors and clergymen, overtaught students and underfed artists,—all were engaged in battle. There was Holger Drachmann, lately returned from London, where he had shared for many nights a bed of shavings with a good-natured carpenter ; there was Sophus Schandorph, who was fond of human frailty and good cognac ; there was Jens Peter Jacobsen, poor consumptive brooder, who sent out the first message of the realistic school in Denmark,—his novel, "Maria Grubbe," in 1876.

Coming to Georg Brandes, this writer pays a high tribute to the magnetism and scope of the great critic's appeal to his countrymen, but, he asserts, Brandes' power and influence have waned.

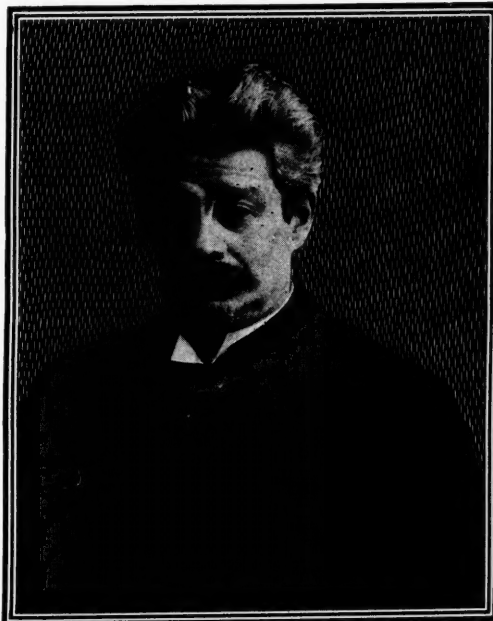
The world of artists and authors became as illumined by this literary statesman, a wonderland crowded with real heroes. Brandes knew even then the secrets of the creative passion, the strange play of the imaginative spirit, and the way he deftly, patiently, reverently touched such matters was a revelation to the people who heard him. His voice echoed through the land,—not, it must be added, like a sound sweet to the ear, joyful to the heart. His voice was mighty, but, to the Danish sense, to that of the rural population especially, it was hopelessly harsh. Advancing a few years, we hear thousands calling Brandes a traitor, a cosmopolite, an enemy of the nation.

Time has, however, somewhat softened this opposition. He is known to his enemies in Denmark as "Our domestic missionary of paganism." Brandes is no reformer, belongs

to no party, and is allied with no "school." Brandesianism, so called, means in Denmark "red radicalism, a violation of laws dignified by the protection of centuries."

There are no giants in intellectual Denmark to-day, continues Mr. Harboe. Other nations have at least one great light in art. Denmark is crowded with men who rise—

just an invisible point above the watermark of mediocrity, but whose powers in the scales of world-judgment are found too light. It is indeed doubtful if any great literary masterpiece has been produced in Denmark since the epoch of Holberg, the middle of the seventeenth century. Yet, we hasten to add, many remarkable, many valuable, books have been written during the past two or three decades. Drachmann, Jacobsen, Gjellerup, Pontoppidan, Bang,—these are names to which no student of Norse literature can refer without regard.



GEORG BRANDES.

(Denmark's world-famous author and critic.)

Drachmann visited the United States in 1900. A number of his shorter poems have been rendered into English. The poet is too limited in his vision, however, Mr. Harboe contends, to ever be popular in English. While a large group of young lyrists are fast pushing him into the background of contemporary life, Drachmann's place as the chief poet of the Danish renaissance remains secure. The government, it may be of interest to state, gives him an annuity of about one thousand dollars. Jacobsen and Bang are the names of other well-known Danish novelists, and Karl Gjellerup is the "most scholarly of living Danish poets." Henrik Pontoppidan owes much to certain clever Frenchmen whose sense of humor revolves around a single subject.

The general literary situation in Denmark, concludes this magazine writer, is generally regarded as anomalous.

Almost every young woman in Denmark who has been disappointed in love promptly sits down to give the world a meagerly veiled account of her actual experience with some dark, broad-shouldered man whose

love was the greatest thing on earth—while it lasted. Almost every schoolmaster manufactures fiction. There are many clergymen with immense literary aspirations too, as, for instance, Edward Blaumüller, who reflects somewhere in a poem that, though a father of seven or eight children, it is a great open question whether he had any right to beget these offspring. Edward Egeberg, a schoolmaster, is armed to the teeth with moral lessons. Fortified thus is also Mrs. Jenny Blicher-Clausen, so adored by all young ladies, who, to the number of ten thousand, dispense with sleep's blessing to sacrifice to her luxurious altar. Mrs. Blicher-Clausen has nerves, a shrill voice, a shriek that penetrates the universe. She is the most widely read, most talked about, penwoman in Denmark to-day.

Carl Ewald and Gustav Wied are a pair of humorists, who once in a while frown and sigh. A somewhat dignified author is Sophus Michaëlis, translator of Flaubert's "Salammbô." He has a competent rival in the person of Viggo Stuckenborg, who writes delicate poetry on snow and faint shadows and sweet bird-song. Neils Möller first made our Walt Whitman known to Danish readers; the same man has translated some poems of Swinburne. Karl Larsen knows the soul of the young girl whose life is yet all possibility; in the matter of form his productions leave little to be wished for.

THE RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO AS AN INSTITUTION.

A NUMBER of the Russian periodicals have begun to publish articles on the zemstvo, its history, and its future. Dr. E. J. Dillon's article, which appears on another page of this issue of the REVIEW, gives a keen analysis of the conditions which led up to the resuscitation of the zemstvo and its present noteworthy development. The leading liberal review of the empire, the *Vyestnik Yevropy*, St. Petersburg, in an editorial article, strongly approves the development toward greater freedom which has marked the past few months in Russia, and declares that all Russians have given a deep sigh of relief,—“a sigh as deep as the policy of oppression, just closed, was heard.” It is expected, says this review, that the people will be invited to a permanent, close, and organic coöperation in the difficult and pressing work of building up the state, and that “the confidence alluded to by the minister of the interior will find adequate expression in the only form important for Russia,—in the abolition of the irresponsible rule of the administration and in establishing legal order by the active participation of social bodies and the people.”

The opposition to the development of the zemstvo, this magazine points out, has been made up of pronounced reactionaries, and their objections have been of a purely formal character. Whatever the objectionable qualities of the bills framed by the preliminary codifying committee, the peasant question will now be seen in the

proper light, and will be looked into from all sides only when the representatives of the people are permitted to express their views fully.

The History of the Zemstvo.

In tracing the historical development of the zemstvo as an institution, in an article in the weekly number of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, Mr. Herman Rosenthal, himself a Russian, points out that the Russian people has been trodden down for ages by “a triple arbitrary and unscrupulous party power, consisting of a corrupt bureaucracy and fanatical hierarchy, under Pobyedonostzev's leadership, and of selfish, intriguing court camarilla, with some degenerate grand dukes at the head.” Under this power, the Czar, ruler of all the Russias, is helpless,—a plaything, now for one, now for another, party. Mr. Rosenthal points out that the greater freedom permitted in Russia and the development of the zemstvos indicates an attempt on the part of Nicholas II. to free himself from the clutches of these corrupt reactionary influences. The entire country, he declares, now expects salvation from the zemstvos. What is the meaning of this institution whose name has, during the past few months, made a permanent standing in the press and literature of the world? The word, Mr. Rosenthal tells us, is derived from “*zemlya*,” meaning land. It originally designated the country people, but is now used, also,

for the province and its representative body. The Emperor, Nicholas II., we are told further, in order to atone for the sins of his reactionary ministers, need not introduce a new era, but has only to reestablish the liberal institutions of his grandfather, among which the zemstvo was very prominent.

When the Czar, Alexander II., came to the throne, he found the empire suffering deeply from the results of the Crimean War. Besides, the reorganization of the army, the emancipation of the serfs, and the separation of the judiciary from the administrative branch of the government, the need of special institutions for local economic administration made itself keenly felt. His efforts resulted in the perfection of the zemstvo,—or, rather, *zemskiya uchrezhdeniya* (district institutions),—which were intended to allow some sort of home rule to the people. The zemstvo was first mentioned in the imperial edict of 1859. Five years afterward, in January, 1864, the zemstvo institution was legally recognized. Its principal aim, in accordance with the idea of educated Russian society of the time, was the greatest possible development of local home rule. The Emperor Alexander saw that the local representatives of the people would be familiar with their needs and better equipped to legislate about them than the corrupt bureaucracy in its centralized administration. The members of the district assemblies, or zemstvos, were

at first elected by three different electoral classes,—that of the landowners, that of the city people, and that of the country inhabitants. In this way, the government has already introduced for trial a sort of constitutional representation. It was not long, however, before the central government accused the zemstvos of claiming too much authority. The school question, especially, was a bone of contention, and the minister of education never recognized the authority of the zemstvos to establish schools and other educational institutions. In the higher administration circles, there began to be a suspicion that the zemstvos were too liberal, and, by the end of the eighties of the last century, they were looked upon as the stronghold of the opposition. The suspicion of the government resulted in several edicts, by which the orderly development of these district assemblies was checked. Finally, by the edict of June, 1890, the zemstvo representation was limited to two classes of citizens,—the hereditary and personal nobility and the burghers of the cities. The peasants were entirely deprived of their elective franchise. Their representatives were selected by the governors and by the members of the volost assemblies.

Thus has the bureaucracy, by degrees, undermined the authority of the zemstvos,—an authority which it is now Prince Mirski's intention to rehabilitate. Whether or not the new movement means real reform is an open question. We must hope and wait to see, says Mr. Rosenthal.

THE NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY.

AS New Zealand is the most advanced Socialist state in the British Empire, and the Political Labor party its most advanced political party, the following programme, published in the *Australian Review of Reviews*, will be read with interest throughout the world:

1. State bank—establishment of a state bank with sole right of note issue, which shall be legal tender.
2. Land reform—(a) abolition of the sale of crown lands; (b) periodical revaluation of crown lands held on lease; (c) resumption of land for closer settlement to be at owner's valuation for taxation purposes, plus 10 per cent.; (d) tenants' absolute right to their improvements.
3. Local government reform—(a) parliamentary franchise to apply to the elections of all local bodies; (b) every elector to have the right to vote on all questions submitted to a poll.
4. Economic government—(a) referendum with the initiative in the hands of the people; (b) abolition of the upper house; (c) elective executive.
5. Statutory preference of employment for unionists.
6. Cessation of borrowing except for (a) redemption; (b) completing work authorized by Parliament.
7. Nationalization—(a) establishment of state iron-works; (b) nationalization of all mineral wealth; (c) establishment of state woolen and flour mills and clothing and boot factories. Upon the liquor and fiscal questions, the Labor candidates are to have a free hand.

The League has a special programme for municipal reform, which runs as follows:

1. One vote only for each adult resident.
2. Polls to be open till 8 P.M.
3. Mayors and councilors to be paid if approved by a plebiscite vote of the electors.
4. The unification of municipalities around large centers of population.
5. Municipalities, jointly or severally, to be empowered to own and directly conduct for use any industry or service deemed desirable by the plebiscite vote of electors. All works undertaken by the municipalities to be executed by the councils without the intervention of the contractor, and trade-union wages to be paid.
6. All rates to be struck on the unimproved values of lands within each district.
7. Powers to acquire the title to and power to lease, but not to sell, any lands upon which rates are overdue and unpaid for a period of five years, provided the owner may recover possession on payment of all rates and accrued interest thereon.
8. Quinquennial valuation by owner, and in case of the municipality being dissatisfied with such valuation, to be empowered to resume at such valuation, plus 10 per cent.
9. Compulsory power to acquire gas or electric lighting works.
10. Power by initiative to demand vote on any policy proposal of a local governing body.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

American Magazines as "Readable Propositions."—Editor Bliss Perry, of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in offering his New Year's greetings to his readers, quotes from a sentence in a Wyoming sheep-herder's letter of commendation: "I would like you to know that you have one subscriber who has no kick coming, and who thinks the *Atlantic* is a readable proposition all right." Modestly accepting this well-considered valuation, which must have warmed the cockles of the editorial heart, the *Atlantic's* editor proceeds to analyze the phrase, "readable proposition." He concludes that it means "the discussion from month to month by many men of many minds of that American life which intimately affects the destiny of us all." This brings us back to the old editorial dictum that the magazine, to be readable, must be full of "human interest." As Mr. Perry sums it up: "A true mirror of life is what a literary magazine aspires to be. But it ought to reflect something deeper than the patented, nickel-plated conveniences and triumphs of a material civilization. It should also serve as a mirror for the ardors and loyalties, the patriotism and the growing world-consciousness, of the American people." How far this has become the ideal of American magazine editors is revealed, in part, by a study of the contents of our representative monthlies at the opening of another year. Taking the January numbers of fifteen popular American magazines, and leaving fiction and poetry out of the account, we find that more than one hundred "serious" subjects are treated in the published contributions. Of these articles, about twenty may be described as social studies, abounding in the "human interest" element, while twelve are travel sketches, four deal with prominent personalities, three with phases of American business life, and two with American industries. Science claims only four of the articles, art three, the drama three, and music one. There are also two or three literary studies. For the rest, biography and reminiscences predominate, followed closely by historical sketches. These latter types of articles, however, are accorded much less space than formerly in most of the American monthlies, and less than is now given them in the European reviews. Three articles this month are devoted to the Russo-Japanese war.

Social Studies.—Among the clever descriptions of city life which appear in the New Year's numbers are "The Poor Children of Paris," by Mrs. John Van Vorst, in *Harper's*; "The Social Side of Chicago," in *Ainslee's*; "The Sale of the Unredeemed" (a visit to the pawnbroker auctions of New York City), by Albert Bigelow Paine, in the *Century*, and "The Superstitions of a Cosmopolitan City" (New York), by Robert Shackleton, in *Harper's*. Other phases of metropolitan existence are treated in "Tuberculosis: The Real Race Suicide," by Samuel Hopkins Adams (*McClure's*); "Ethics of the Street," by Marguerite Merington (*Atlantic*); "Every-Day Church Work," by Bertha H. Smith (*Mun-*

sey's); and "The Delusion of the Race-Track," by David Graham Phillips (*Cosmopolitan*).—Problems pertaining more especially to life outside the great cities are discussed by Charles M. Harger, in "The Country Store" (*Atlantic*); by Prof. T. N. Carver, in "What Awaits Rural New England?" (*World's Work*), and by Ray Stannard Baker, in "What is Lynching?" (*McClure's*).—In her series of essays in *Leslie's Magazine* on "The Freedom of Life," Annie Payson Call writes this month on "Personal Independence."

American Views of Foreign Politics.—Just as Dr. Andrew D. White's series of chapters from his diplomatic life is drawing to a close in the *Century*, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip is beginning in *Scribner's* a discussion of "Political Problems of Europe as They Interest Americans." Mr. Vanderlip, like Dr. White, has been able to study European political conditions at first hand through his personal acquaintance with the men who have in their keeping the destinies of peoples and governments. He gives in the January number an account of the fight between Church and State in France, which has led to the breaking up of monastic orders.—Dr. White's recollections, as given in the January *Century*, include interesting references to the state of German-American feeling during the period of his last embassy to Berlin (1897-1902), and especially to the growth of American prestige in regard to China and to the respect manifested in Germany for President McKinley.

Travel Sketches.—Illustrated articles of travel and description are still relatively prominent in most of the monthlies. The *Booklovers* for January has three such,—"A City Built on Rubies" (describing the mines of Mogok, in Burma), "The New Westminster Cathedral," by Marion Elliston, and accounts of ascents of Vesuvius and the great crater of Taal, by W. N. Jennings and Willard French, respectively, with photographs of each volcano in action.—In the *Century*, there is a capital paper on "London in Transformation," by Randall Blackshaw; Edward Penfield gives his "Amsterdam Impressions" in *Scribner's*, and Bradley Gilman describes "Parisian Pedlars and Their Musical Cries" in the *Cosmopolitan*.—Clifton Johnson writes on "Mark Twain's Country" in *Outing*, and in the same magazine, Caspar Whitney gives some of his experiences "In the Swamps of Malay." "A Christmas Fiesta in the Philippines" is the subject of an article in the *Century* by David Gray.—An artist's impressions of Bermuda are recounted in the *Metropolitan Magazine* by Charles Livingston Bull.

The War in the Far East.—In the January *Scribner's* Thomas F. Millard discusses "New Features of War," as revealed by his observations during five months with the Russian army in the field, while John Fox gives an interesting account of his journey to the front with the Third Japanese Army.—Lieut. Okamoto

Iwaji writes in the *Cosmopolitan* under the suggestive title, "Planting the Sun Flag on the Wall of Liao-Yang." "A Glimpse of Japan's Ambition" is the subject of an anonymous article in the *World's Work*. The *Booklovers* has an article by N. T. Bacon, entitled "After the War, What?"

Literary Topics.—The first installment of Thoreau's *Journal* appears in the January *Atlantic*, with an introductory essay by Bradford Torrey. The same magazine has a study of "Hans Breitmann" (the late Charles G. Leland) by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.—In the *Booklovers*, Kate Leslie Smith defines "Stevenson's View of Woman."—The "Holiday Book Number" of the *Outlook* (December 3) has appreciations of four representative literary critics.—Edward Dowden, by H. W. Boynton; Georg Brandes, by Paul Harboe; William C. Brownell, by Hamilton W. Mabie; and Ferdinand Brunetière, by Th. Bentzon. The same number of the *Outlook* contains a brief paper entitled "Mark Twain: A Glance at His Spoken and Written Art," by Richard Watson Gilder.—The autobiographical papers of the late Lawrence Hutton are appearing in the *Critic* under the title, "The Literary Life."—Prof. Harry Thurston Peck writes in *Munsey's* for January on "Three Hundred Years of 'Hamlet.'"

Finance, Commerce, and Industry.—Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's articles in *Everybody's Magazine* on "Frenzied Finance" have received an extraordinary amount of newspaper advertising as a result of re-

cent occurrences on the New York Stock Exchange. One does not look for such discussions in the popular magazines, as a rule, but the success of Mr. Lawson's articles may stimulate the editors of other periodicals to attempt enterprises like that of *Everybody's*.—Several articles on "business" topics appear in the *World's Work* for January. Mr. Henry W. Lanier contributes an instructive paper on "How to Buy Life Insurance." Mr. John L. Cowan tells the story of the fight made by the Wabash Railroad system to gain an entrance into Pittsburg. Mr. Atherton Brownell outlines some of the commercial effects of the cutting of the Panama Canal. "Our Problem at Panama" is discussed in *Munsey's* by William R. Rodgers.

The Teacher's Profession.—"Does it Pay to Be a School-Teacher?" is the question discussed by Arthur Goodrich in *Leslie's* for January. Poor as the pay is in the teaching profession,—if it may be called a profession,—it appears from the facts brought out by Mr. Goodrich, in his article, that it compares favorably with the average income of the doctor and the lawyer, in this country, at least. But it is the testimony of all successful teachers, as it is of men successful in other callings, that what really pays, as Mr. Goodrich puts it, "pays in the heart rather than in the pocketbook." No one can read the article, by Miss Adèle Marie Shaw, in the *World's Work*, on the work of the Chicago evening schools for foreigners without being convinced that the teachers in those schools have a reward more enduring than money.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

A Plan for Policing the World.—In order to "establish order on the face of the earth," an alliance of the "seven civilized powers" has been suggested by the Russian economic writer, Novicow, in an article in the *Nordisk Revy* (Stockholm). According to this writer, the seven civilized powers of the world are the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia. (It is interesting to note that he does not include Japan.) These powers should enter upon a common defensive and offensive alliance by which they could guarantee the integrity of all the territory belonging to all. Then, says Mr. Novicow, these powers should "keep order on the face of the earth, taking in hand at once every peace-breaker." For instance, he says, if, when difficulties arose between Japan and Russia, the aggressor had known that, immediately upon the declaration of war, the fleets of Europe would blockade his ports, no hostilities would have occurred. The history of Europe has a turning-point, this writer believes. Since 1871, all the leading powers have been neutralized, and every hope of destroying or changing any of the existing states must be abandoned. As to the obstacles placed in the way of a seven-power alliance, these are not at all insurmountable, because, says this writer, they exist "only in the brains of the diplomats of the old régime." The day when the seven-power alliance is concluded, nothing becomes easier than securing order on the face of the whole earth." Instead of being a formless mass of states and nationalities, which fight against and injure one another, without aim, and cause anarchy, humanity will become an organized community, having a *raison d'être* following definite purposes. Then all the ter-

rible sufferings caused by modern warfare will be removed. To the declaration that this proposition is Utopian, the writer replies: "If the conservatives find my solution unsatisfactory, the burden is on them to present a better one; and as to the belief that civilized nations will forever consent to injury and sufferings which they see an easy way to remove,—this is worse than Utopian, it is madness."

Decadence of Russian Agriculture.—The destructive war fought in a far country, which the Russian Government has stolen from China, has, according to *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm), fortunately laid bare the dreadful social conditions prevailing within the Russian Empire. The Danish economic writer, Gustav Berg, in the above-mentioned magazine, asserts that the situation of the Russian peasant is really desperate. The decadence of Russian agriculture, he says, is not only due to the slothfulness of the peasant, but, above all, to a multitude of outward circumstances, such as heavy taxes, slave-service to the landlords, in spite of "abolishment of slavery," and high tariffs on iron, which continually compels the peasant to work the soil with wooden tools. Manure is seldom used in South Russia. For example, in the district of Stavropol, upon the Volga, where out of two hundred villages not less than one hundred and twenty-eight never manure the ground. The land is overburdened, weeds flourish, and the seed is spoiled. The wheat-producing peasants never eat white bread, and even rye bread is regarded as a luxury. Oftentimes the crop fails, and famine is chronic. All this hastens the immigration of the peasants to the cities or to foreign countries. In the year

1897, 47 per cent. of the inhabitants of the city of Rasan were transplanted peasants, who held positions as cabmen, dock and factory workers, etc. The "crushing of Japan," as the censored term in Russian newspapers reads, with this famished people, the writer thinks Utopian.

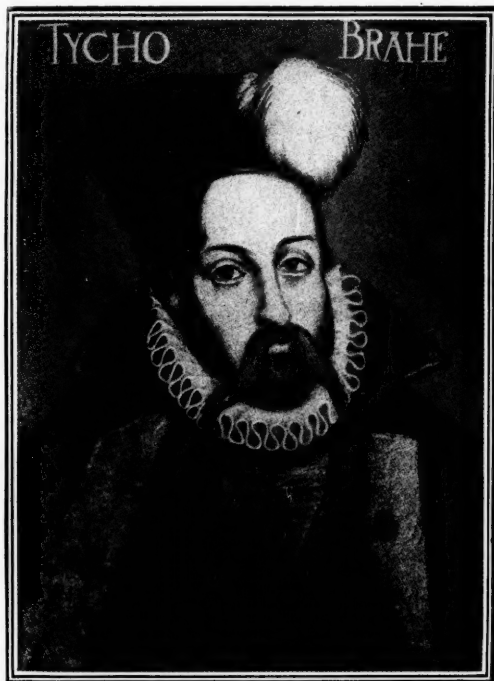
The French Origin of the Kaiser.—Not a few people will be surprised to learn that the German Emperor is of French descent,—(1) on his father's side; (2) on his paternal grandmother's side; and (3) on his mother's side. In erecting a statue to Admiral de Coligny, says Baron de Heckedorf in *La Revue*, William II. was but rendering tardy homage to the memory of an ancestor; and the function was not, as many people imagine, a politico-religious manifestation or a sort of protest against the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. The baron then sets out two genealogical tables in proof of his assertion that the Emperor is doubly descended from Coligny, both by the Hohenzollerns and the dukes of Saxe-Weimer. Admiral Gaspard de Coligny left one daughter, Louise, who, in 1583, became the wife of William of Nassau-Dillenburg. Of this marriage was born Frederick Henry of Nassau, who eventually married Emilie de Solms. The second child of this last marriage, Louise Henriette, became the wife, in 1646, of Frederick William I., of Brandenburg, and from this marriage was descended in direct line William I., the Kaiser's grandfather. From the second table we learn that the Kaiser is descended from Coligny by his grandmother, the Empress Augusta. The third child of Frederick Henry of Nassau and Emilie de Solms, called Henriette Catherine, became the wife of John George II. of Anhalt-Dessau, and the Empress Augusta is descended from the second child of this union. In the third table, it is shown that the Kaiser, by his mother, the Empress Frederick, is of further French descent. In fact, he is a descendant, on the maternal side, of Claude, Duke of Guise, and of Alexandre Dextmier, of Olbreuse.

The Orient of To-morrow.—A study of commercial conditions and possibilities appears, under this title, in the *Deutsche Export Revue*, Berlin. The writer declares that Japan's marvelously rapid commercial and industrial progress has actually been—or will soon actually be—paralleled in Manchuria and Korea. That there is room for European products there, he says, is proved by Japan's marvelous progress and development. Manchuria, properly administered, is as susceptible of progress and development as was Japan. The same is true of northern China, with its rich resources in minerals, particularly coal. "I was often surprised on my trips through Manchuria and Siberia to find the facility with which the Chinese take to trade and manufacturing, particularly when the policy pursued by those in charge was such as to encourage effort." Splendid results await any one who will give the material furnished and to be furnished by China good leadership. The Chinaman is the very best kind of a colonist. All he asks is to be let alone. He overcomes every lingual difficulty; he is a splendid worker, retail merchant, handworker, or servant, and he is naturally honest. The large commercial cities, Colombo, Singapore, Siam, Penang, Saigon, Haifong, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kiauchau, are striking examples of what the peace-loving Chinese can accomplish. Here, in the East, trade would be impossible but for the Chinese. Even in Japan, the

Chinese have made themselves indispensable. What is true of the English, French, and German spheres of influence in the East is just as true of the regions presided over by Russia. The life of Port Arthur, Dalny, Vladivostok, Harbin, and Blagovestchensk depends upon the activity of the Chinese inhabitants. The final result will, however, depend upon the type of men who assume the lead when peace is again restored. More merchants will want to come here from the West. The efforts of the great powers to secure a place for their agents in the East is easy to understand. Progress and prosperity will go along faster under the ægis of the West than they ever would were the initiative efforts left to the East. China's opposition to strangers, to new trade forms, to railroads, is confined to China proper. Where the Chinaman is a stranger, an immigrant, a colonist, he is far more pliable and adaptable than any other. Thus, the fundamentals upon which a foreign trade may be built up are in the East. Everybody is getting ready to be on hand. "The opening up of Manchuria and Korea is a foregone conclusion, let the war end as it will. Japan, victorious, is bound to be the leading nation in the East."

A Japanese Criticism of Tolstoi's View of War.—The famous essay on the Russo-Japanese War, contributed by Count Tolstoi to the *London Times*, has elicited many unfavorable criticisms in Japan. A strong contention against the opinion of the Russian thinker is found in an essay by Dr. T. Inouye, a distinguished professor in the Imperial University of Tokio, appearing in the *Taiyo*. According to Professor Inouye, Tolstoi's first mistake is in his assumption that both Russia and Japan are fighting an unnecessary, useless war. It is true that the present war is useless for Russia. For Japan, however, it is waged in defense of the very existence of her land and people. It was not merely a question of interest that prompted Japan to declare the war. Except for the decisive measure she had taken, Japan's fate would have been doomed. If Russia had approached us with a more amiable attitude, instead of turning a deaf ear to our just complaint, we would have been glad to maintain an *entente* with the Muscovite Government. Count Tolstoi views war in the same light as he does murder. But as there is in criminal law a case in which a mere act of killing does not constitute a murder, so in the course of international intercourse there are times when a nation is thoroughly justified in appealing to the world in the language of shot and shell. In the present struggle, Japan is placed in the same position as that of an individual who takes his arms to protect himself against a highwayman threatening his life. Japan was fully conscious that Russia is a formidable adversary,—too formidable for a small country like Japan. No sane Japanese would have urged his government to declare war against such a mighty enemy, unless he had been aware that the gentle attitude of Japan would simply prove an incentive to the insatiable greed of the Russians. The present struggle is, therefore, one of self-defense on the part of Japan. Professor Inouye denounces Count Tolstoi as a mere *doctrinaire* or, what is still worse, as a religious fanatic. In conclusion, Dr. Inouye declares that Tolstoi's idea is simply a product of environment in which this humanitarian was born and reared. The Russian autocracy and absolutism could not avoid creating many radically abnormal *doctrinaires*, of whom Tolstoi is the most prominent.

Saving the Ruins of Tycho Brahe's Famous Observatory.—Through the efforts and interest of the scientific world, aroused by the influence of King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, an organized movement is on foot to preserve what is left of the famous observatory of the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe, at Uraniburg. In a recent number of the *Woche* (Berlin), Mr. F. S. Archenhold, director of the Treptow Observatory, traces the history of astronomical development up to the time Tycho Brahe made his remarkable discoveries. October 24, 1901, was the three-hundredth anniversary of the astronomer's death, and this fact,



TYCHO BRAHE.

(From a famous painting in the observatory at Prague.)

noted by astronomers all over the world, called the attention of the Scandinavian monarchs to the fact that the observatory and estate of the famous Danish astronomer had fallen into grievous ruin, and was gradually disappearing. King Oscar interested himself at once, and through his interest the observatory will be rebuilt, the restoration to be finished in 1928. This observatory, it will be remembered, was on the island of Hven, and its work was made possible in the beginning through the patronage of King Frederick II. of Denmark. The last observation was made in March, 1597.

The Result of the Belgian Elections.—An analysis of the elections of the present year in Belgium appears in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels), from the pen of Charles Woeste. This writer shows that, while the Conservative (or Catholic) party lost several seats, owing to the union of the opposition, yet this party is not badly defeated, or even discouraged. It was this union of the

opposition to the Catholic Conservative party which M. Dumont-Wilden (whose article in the *Revue Bleue* was quoted from in this REVIEW for October) erroneously designated as Protestants. Of course, as pointed out in a letter from one of our correspondents, the Protestants in Belgium are in a very small minority. The interest in the Belgian elections centered about the fact that the voting population of Belgium was about evenly divided between the adherents of the Conservative (or Catholic) party and the various opposition parties which had become united. M. Woeste, in the article in the *Revue Générale* already referred to, calls attention to the fact that, despite the opposition gain, the Conservatives still have a majority of twenty in the Chamber. This writer does not believe that there has been, or will be, a permanent union of the Socialistic or Liberal elements in Belgium; in fact, in his opinion, the elections indicated a Socialistic setback. Certainly, he says, the Socialists have lost much of their prestige in certain labor centers. Since the Conservative (or Catholic) party, this writer declares, is "intrusted with the defense of religion and society in the country," it cannot be destroyed utterly. The Catholic party, he believes, will remain, and will adhere to the greater part of its present programme.

Wagneriana in the German Magazines.—Every month brings articles on Wagner. In the October number of *Velhagen*, Dr. Wilhelm Kleefeld writes on famous conductors of Wagner's works,—Liszt, Hans von Bülow, Hermann Levi, Hermann Zumpe, Karl Muck, Hans Richter, Felix Mottl, Felix Weingartner, Richard Strauss, Gustav Mahler, Ernest von Schuch, Arthur Nikisch, Fritz Steinbach, and others.—In the *Deutsche Monatsschrift* of October, there is an article on Wagner and Christianity by H. Weinel; and in the October *Nord und Süd*, Albert Ritter writes on the Nibelung question. The *Deutsche Monatsschrift* for October and November has added an article on "Wagner and Christianity." Prof. H. Weinel, the writer, says that Wagner in his earlier creative work was nearer Christ than in his later period,—the creator of "Jesus of Nazareth" understood his hero better than did the singer of "Parsifal." It is certain that Christianity can only live, not as dogma, but as religion and ethics. Whether it will continue beyond that depends on whether it can return to the religion of Christ; for the religion of Christ only has eternal ends, while the religion of the Church has temporal ends. Yet Wagner belongs to those who believe that behind the development of the Church it is necessary to get back to Christ.—Then there are the Wagner letters in the *Revue de Paris*,—but that is not German.

The Work of France's Great Public Library.—A descriptive article on the Bibliothèque Nationale appears in the *Mercure de France*. The writer, Eugène Morel, considers the student the terror of libraries, for he does not go there to work but for diversion. The most ignorant is the journalist, and he thinks the state keeps up libraries for his special benefit. In their offices, editors have not the most necessary reference books at their disposal, and, indeed, some do not file their own newspaper. Every day, thirty to fifty journalists visit the Bibliothèque Nationale, but only three or four go to do serious work. The writer, who appears to be a worker in the library, gives the following analysis of readers on an afternoon in September, in the holiday time, when students are absent, but when professors

and provincial visitors are to be expected. Out of two hundred readers, there were about fifty journalists for information for immediate use, thirty to forty students who find the Bibliothèque Nationale more comfortable than their own special library, and sixty to seventy readers of novels, etc., in search of current literature, but of the books asked for not more than fifteen related to books costing more than ten francs.

Fifteen Years of Home Rule in Ireland.—An article under the above title, intended for French readers, appears in *La Revue*. The author, Mr. William Redmond, asserts that under home rule Ireland would be peaceful and prosperous. The present system of government, however, he declares, is very disastrous to Ireland and absolutely without profit to England.

How Many Ancient Greeks Were There?—Writing in the *Revue de Paris*, Paul Guiraud attempts an estimate of the population of ancient Greece. He recalls the wailings of the helots over the fact that the birth-rate among them was decreasing, but points out that this was made up by the prisoners of war or the captives of piracy. From the eighth to the fourth centuries B.C., he declares there were in Attica 400,000 slaves; in Corinth, 460,000, and in Ægina, 70,000. The Greeks themselves continually diminished in number. Plutarch says, the Greeks could arm but 3,000 men.

Spurring Italy to Awaken Her.—In a lengthy review of a book by Lodovico Nacentini, whose translated title is "Europe in the Extreme Orient, and the Italian Interests in China," Dr. Gaetano Sangiorgio urges, in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), Italy to awake to the necessity of taking part in the approaching events in the Orient. He says that the best students of colonial affairs are convinced that the nations without colonies are destined to disappear, because they are preparing for themselves an industrial slavery which is the first step toward political slavery. He thinks the sending of war vessels, and the participation in international intervention, with nothing done to strengthen and develop national interests, shows little political wisdom. It lessens prestige in the eyes of the Eastern nations. The writer condemns the weakness of the Italian Government in not accomplishing the leasing of the Bay of San-Men. So bungled and inopportune was the request, and so little did the Chinese Government know of Italy, that the request was refused with rather more vigor than politeness. Nevertheless, such occupation would have gone far to hold Italy's title to the first silk market of the world, and the region is rich in other resources important to cultivate. The book recounts the action and present situation of the other nations in the Orient and shows how they are deriving profit and building for the future in their handling of the situation, and calls on Italy to rouse herself to do her part. The reviewer concludes, after mentioning our own exploits in the West Indies, in Panama, and in the Philippines. "Therefore, we would mortally offend the most delicate and vital interests of the nation in abandoning to adversaries, in the guise of allies, and to rivals the ocean and the land where future generations, by the certain laws of history and of life, are to fight, in every way, the grand and terrible battles of competition and of civilization."

An Impression of Kuropatkin.—A French admirer of the Russian commander-in-chief in the far East contributes to the *Revue Bleue* a series of impressions received during a long acquaintance with General Kuropatkin, beginning with 1890. This writer, M. Lucien Maury, declares that his memory recalls "a little brown man wearing a flat cap, a long dolman, and top-boots, with his hand extended in greeting." Reviewing General Kuropatkin's Central Asian campaign, this French writer gives him much credit for Russia's triumph in that region. He recalls the great battle of Géok Tépé, when Russia's Asiatic commander-in-chief of to-day was a colonel under the famous Skobelev. The Russians were being forced back; "Skobelev endeavored to enthuse his men, but it was the presence of Kuropatkin alone, utterly calm and confident, that brought back the spirit of victory to the demoralized troops." It is this calmness and modesty which has always characterized General Kuropatkin, and, concludes M. Maury, "war correspondents of two worlds find again at Liao-Yang the simple, sympathetic, almost modest, little man, who, in 1896, took great interest in demonstrating, in the language of a botanist or a scientific agriculturist, the good points of cotton which could be grown beyond the Caspian."

Poland's Greatest Living Authoress.—Eliza Orzesko, "the greatest of Poland's living women writers," is the subject of an article by Gerda Meyerson in the Scandinavian magazine, *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm). Energetic, deeply sympathetic, warmly enthusiastic, this gifted authoress has spent forty years of her life in the endeavor to spur her oppressed compatriots on to work and struggle for their country and for themselves. In twenty-nine years she has written no fewer than seventy volumes, and of these many have been translated into German, French, Swedish, Czech,—even into Russian, much to her own surprise. Her masterpieces are those books in which she deals with the lives and characters of the poor and oppressed Polish Jews. Eliza Orzesko's own life story is a thrilling but sad one. As is the case with most of the champions of liberty in Poland, she belonged to a noble family, and one distinguished also for literary and artistic gifts. Her childhood and early youth were filled with happiness. She was rich, highly educated, a happy wife at sixteen, and had many dear relatives and friends. But in that terrible year for Poland—1863—all these joys were ended. Her husband was banished to Siberia, their wealth was confiscated, her relatives and friends were exiled, killed, or forced to flee. "Forsaken, ruined, sunk in sorrow," she says, "I began to write." Her work best known to readers in English is "Modern Argonauts."

The Preservation of Polish Antiquities.—A writer, S. Tomkowicz, in the *Przeglad Polski*, the Polish review, published in Galicia, reproaches Poles all over the world for their indifference to many of the monuments of their glorious past, and suggests to the Galician Poles (since the Austrian Government is not likely to make any serious objections) that they establish societies of Friends of Historic Monuments. These societies, he thinks, should be particularly active in ecclesiastical cities, where there could easily be collected many marvels of religious art which are now being scattered or neglected.

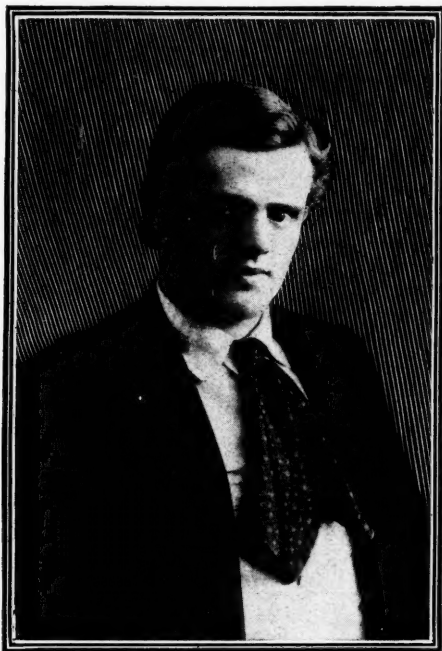
THE SEASON'S NOTABLE FICTION.

A PRAISEWORTHY endeavor to see life as it really is, and to chronicle the result of such observation with sincerity, together with an unmistakable lack of style, of distinction, of real imaginative vision,—in some such way may the reviewer set down his general impression of the season's fiction. Exceptions there are. Mr. Jack London, in America; Mr. Le Gallienne, in England, have both written books that deserve to last beyond the six months' space allotted to the life of the modern novel. But in the great majority of books there is no hint of a consciousness on the author's part of the invincible fact that a book, to be genuinely worth while, must be written with distinction, that style is the only anti-septic in literature, and that a lack of it can hardly be compensated for even by monumental thought. Of course, if the novelist is content to fulfill a merely

of that "hell-ship" to become cook's scullion. Van Weyden is a creature of overdeveloped brain-power, physically a plaything in the hands of Wolf Larsen, the ship's captain, and thus arises a struggle between the primitive brutalities of the natural man and this last product of the twentieth century. This struggle is the central theme of Mr. Jack London's "The Sea-Wolf" (Macmillan). The plot has further and rather more conventional ramifications, but it is primarily the fight between the beast in man and the man who has worked out the beast that holds our attention, and, secondarily, the overshadowing personality of Wolf Larsen. The latter is not a mere brute, like his sailors and seal-hunters. He is more terrible, for in him an extraordinary development of the pure intellect has not chastened the lusts of the primitive man. In depicting that fatal struggle between him and Van Weyden, Mr. London remains entirely impartial. The book is neither a glorification of the "overman" nor of his opposite. We are told of the two, and of their fight for life, with swift directness, with sincerity and strength. Each reader may draw for himself the conclusions resulting from this conflict between two thoroughly representative types of severed worlds.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford has always had the art of being sensational without the appearance of it. In "Whosoever Shall Offend" (Macmillan), his theme, as in not a few of his earlier books, is a particularly gruesome and mysterious crime. He appears to tell the story not for the sake of its sensational elements, however, but for the sake of character and social analysis. If Folco Corbario had not made away with his wife, and tried to make away with his stepson, it is doubtful enough whether one would care very much for Mr. Crawford's delineation of Italian types. Readers probably knew some time ago all that he has to tell them of the Roman noble and of the peasant of the Campagna. As it is, however, "Whosoever Shall Offend" contains a fascinating story, a puzzling mystery and its solution, elements in a book which, if well handled, as here, have never yet been known to fail of their effect.

With "Evelyn Byrd," Mr. George Cary Eggleston completed that powerful trilogy of novels in which he presented the Virginian, whom he knows so well, before and during the war. In the last volume of that trilogy, he showed us certain disaster and the cause lost. He turns now, in "A Captain in the Ranks" (Barnes), to the young Virginian who, seeing the futility of further struggle or of vain regret, is determined to help in the upbuilding of the nation, and to become a private if necessary, a captain if he can, in the ranks of industry. Thus Guilford Duncan goes westward. He puts away from him all thoughts of aristocratic birth or tradition, all pride of an officer in the army which is no more, and by that very fact fits himself, at the start, to rise in that new and greater army, whose mission is not war but peace. "A Captain in the Ranks" and its forerunners are genuine contributions to American history and culture-history, a fact that robs them of none of their value as literature. If "A Captain in the Ranks" is not quite so attractive as "The Master of the Warlock" or "Evelyn Byrd," it is simply because trade and the problems of trade are



JACK LONDON.

journalistic function, then much of the season's output of fiction is work excellent of its kind. But with disheartening infrequency does it even approach the confines of literature. In one word, many of these books are worth reading; few are worth rereading; fewer worth possessing.

BY WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN AUTHORS.

A ferryboat sinks in San Francisco harbor, the passengers perish, but Humphrey Van Weyden, critic, aesthete, typical specimen of modern hyper-civilization, is picked up by the *Ghost*, and compelled by the captain

in themselves less susceptible of the finest literary treatment than a great war, with its glory of victory and its tragedy of defeat.

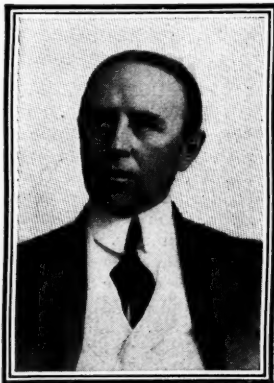
The public should be grateful to Mr. Anthony Hope, not merely for the books which he himself wrote, but also for certain other books that would in all probability not have been written but for him. Foremost among these are "Graustark," by Mr. George Barr McCutcheon, and its continuation, "Beverly of Graustark" (Dodd, Mead). How Beverly Calhoun, the winsome little-South Carolinian, impersonated the princess of the Balkan principality, managed things for a while to suit her own willful personality, picked up a brigand, who, though she falls in love with him, does not finally turn out to be a prince,—all this makes thoroughly good reading. There is throughout no hint of disillusion. It is all bravely carried off in a land of pure romance, where the men are invincible in strength and the women in beauty, and where love and war are still the chief concerns of life. Graustark is much more real than many little states that can be found on the map of Europe, and Beverly is at least as real as any young woman from the far South that may be met with.

"Love Finds the Way" is a brief but charming story by the late Paul Leicester Ford. It has in miniature all the qualities that made "Janice Meredith" so deservedly popular, and like that book, it treats of an episode, necessarily a slighter one, of the Revolution. The improbability of the central incident is admitted and disregarded with delightful humor. The little volume is beautifully printed and decorated (Dodd, Mead).

In "The Island of Tranquil Delights," Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard renews the charm and success of his "South Sea Idyls." Those abodes of eternal summer that captured Stevenson's heart are here described once more with real power and charm and with an added note of regret. Mr. Stoddard says: "To sail over placid seas in sight of my summer islands; to lie off and on before the mouths of valleys that I have loved; where, in my youth, I have been in ecstasy; but never again to set foot on shore, or to know whether it be reality or a dream,—this is the dance my imagination leads me, this is the prelude to many an unrecorded souvenir."

The one objection which the average reader has been known to make against the work of Mr. William Dean Howells,—namely, that that distinguished novelist is too fond of the insignificant,—cannot be brought against "The Son of Royal Langbrith" (Harpers). The subject is one of essential tragedy, the tragedy of the weakness of a good woman who conceals from her son the iniquities of his dead father. That the working out of this theme is masterly it is superfluous to add.

It is equally impossible to give any idea in a few lines



GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON.

of a book so pregnant with fundamental brain-work, so rich in suggestiveness, and so accomplished in execution as Mr. Henry James' "The Golden Bowl" (Scribners). As usual, Mr. James is very largely concerned with Americans in Europe, but the book is clearer, and, for that very reason, more vital, than the works of what one may call his middle period.

BY WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH AUTHORS.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's style when at its best is one of the finest things in contemporary literature. It is distinctly at its best in "Painted Shadows" (Little, Brown), a volume of short stories. The stories do not deal directly with the realities of life, but shadow forth the inner significance of these realities through allegory and symbol. Reading the book, one enters a land of beautiful dreams, and it is only by taking some thought that one comes to see how these dreams do, in a vital manner, interpret some of the phenomena of life. Two



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RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

of the stories are especially notable. "Painted Shadows" should add materially to Mr. Le Gallienne's reputation.

"The Prodigal Son," Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, will appear simultaneously, according to the announcement of the publishers (Appletons), in nine different languages, and in editions amounting to a quarter of a million of copies. It is hard to see why the sale of this particular book should be so enormous, strong as the story contained in it undoubtedly is. The plot of this romance of Iceland is not strikingly original. Of the two sons of the Governor of Iceland, Magnus is slow of mind, but intense and righteous; Oscar is an irresponsible man of genius. Oscar returns to Iceland, and captures

the heart of his brother's betrothed. Magnus, for the sake of the girl's happiness, makes the greatest sacrifice that man can make, and Oscar and Thora are married. Upon the scene comes Helga, the young wife's sister. She shares Oscar's artistic life, inspires him to create, and makes him her own. Hence springs the lingering tragedy of the story. Here, as in all his books, Mr. Caine has the power of wringing his readers' vitals, yet not the power of convincing them that he is working out a tragedy rather than a melodrama. Subtle as this distinction may sometimes be, it is a very real one, and Mr. Caine has never yet been able to escape the suspicion that he produces books which, powerful and poignant though they be, are essentially melodramatic.

Miss Marie Correlli has deserted, temporarily, at least, the regions of things unseen for those of things seen. "God's Good Man" (Dodd, Mead) is, as the sub-title proclaims, a simple love story and contains scarcely an allusion to esoteric Christianity or the utter vileness of the literary class. The story of how the Rev. John Walden found love is not without beauty or interest, and the interest would be even greater if the book were not quite so interminable. Miss Correlli's touching appeal to the gentle reviewer should prevent one from giving any more specific information concerning her book, in order that she may cease to live with the fear of misrepresentation ever before her eyes.

To reduce a gallant hero and a lovely maiden to the last extremity of distress, and then to extricate them from the toils of fate by apparently probable means,—this plot is as old as literature itself, and its attractions for the public seem not to have faded. Any one then, who cares to know how Monsieur Des Ageaux and Bonne de Villeneuve were ensnared by the abbess of Vlaze, and how, notwithstanding that lady's incredible cleverness, it came all right in the end, may pass an hour of brisk entertainment with Mr. Stanley J. Weyman's latest book, "The Abbess of Vlaze" (Longmans, Green).

STORIES OF AMERICA, PAST AND PRESENT.

The American historical novelist seems to have shifted his center of interest from Colonial and Revolutionary days to the Civil War and the years preceding it. Among the books of the month, "The Hills of Freedom," by Joseph Sharts (Doubleday, Page), carries us back to the years of the Mexican war. The interest centers on the character of General Harris, and on a well-told intrigue carried on between his son and his ward. But the book touches on larger issues and introduces John Brown and his men.

Much more delightful from a literary point of view is "Diane," by Katherine Holland Brown (Doubleday, Page). It is a story of the Icarian community on the Mississippi.

Diane is thoroughly lovable; other characters are vividly drawn and full of genuine pathos. The book is well written.

Mr. Thomas J. L. McManus, author of "The Boy and the Outlaw" (Grafton Press), lived in his boyhood at Harper's Ferry, and there witnessed the famous raid of John Brown. He was himself in the mountain

schoolhouse when it was captured by Brown's men. These interesting memories Mr. McManus has turned to excellent account in a story that moves swiftly and directly and contains a good deal of pleasant humor and excellent character-drawing.

In "Manassas" (Macmillan), Mr. Upton Sinclair has added another to the long list of ambitious novels dealing with the war. The canvas upon which Mr. Sinclair paints is large,



UPTON SINCLAIR.

but his power is well sustained through the long narrative, which presents an impressive picture of certain phases of the great struggle.

But, after all, the novels dealing with contemporary, or nearly contemporary, life in America are more vital, and altogether better worth while. Foremost among these is "The Law of the Land" (Bobbs-Merrill), by Emerson Hough, a strong and fair study of the negro problem as it confronts the South to-day. The scene is laid in the far South, "in the heart of the only American part of America," on and around the plantation of Colonel Blount. The story's main incident is the trial for murder of Colonel Blount, who has shot several negroes in an uprising that promised to be dangerous. In the plea for the defense, Mr. Hough has stated as sanely and as well as it has ever been stated the point of view of the fair-minded and intelligent Southerner. The amended Constitution was cruel and unjust, not to the white but to the black man, because "it sought to do that which cannot be done,—to establish growth instead of the chance to grow." "The Law of the Land" will fully sustain the reputation that Mr. Hough won by "The Mississippi Bubble" and "The Way to the West."

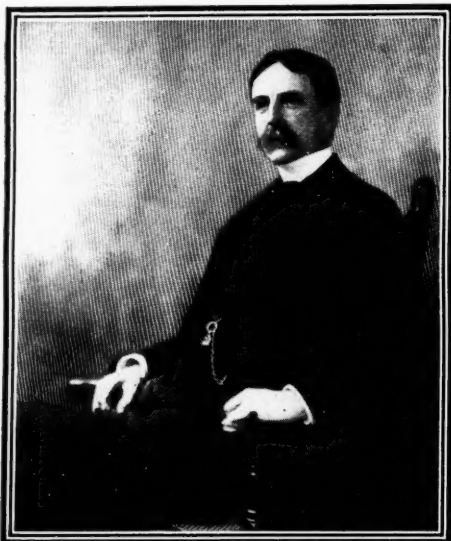
Another admirable story of Southern life is "Guthrie of the Times" (Doubleday, Page), by Joseph A. Altsheler. The book deals with the political conditions of a Southern State, presumably Kentucky, and attempts to demonstrate their essential dignity and healthiness. A young American girl who has brought home with her European education certain contemptuous notions of American politics is introduced. She comes in close contact with the politics of her State, and is finally convinced of the noble and valuable elements in them. The plot of the story turns about an impeachment brought against the Speaker of the House, who is charged with partiality in seeking to hold back certain legislative measures. His innocence of the charge is proved by Guthrie, correspondent of the *Times*, who



T. J. L. M'MANUS.

represents well all that is best in American journalism. The fresh, sane optimism of the book is very appealing after all that is heard of corruption and plunder in politics. Guthrie is a thoroughly attractive type of the young American of to-day,—keen, resourceful, practical, yet not without a sense of the romance of life.

Contemporary social conditions have no more serious student than Judge Robert Grant, nor one who knows



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ROBERT GRANT.

how to embody the results of his study more attractively in the form of fiction. "The Undercurrent" (Scribners) deals with two insistent problems of American society,—the problem of enormous wealth and the problem of divorce. Judge Grant treats both with calmness and sanity. He does not belittle or satirize the multi-millionaire, but gives him his just due for frequent nobility of aim and method, and his consciousness of the heavy responsibility that rests upon him. The danger does not lie in his personality, but in the pace of living he necessarily sets. His continual display of luxury outweighs by far the salutary effects of his public beneficence. In treating of the problem of divorce, Judge Grant strongly upholds the position of the majority of modern States, that divorce is necessary and in many cases the only salvation of despairing lives. The characters and the story by means of which Judge Grant illustrates his views are thoroughly attractive from the point of view of literature. "The Undercurrent" is first of all a novel, and an excellent one, and only secondarily a book of purpose.

Of well-nigh equal interest and value is Prof. Robert Herrick's "The Common Lot" (Macmillan). It is a vivid story of business and professional life in Chicago. The reader is made to feel the great struggle for wealth and success, its terrible fascination, its great danger. Professor Herrick likewise sets clearly before us those new social classes which wealth has created. There is a good deal of character-drawing in the book that is at once delicate and strong, and the story of how Francis Hart did not inherit the millions he had hoped for, took

up the common lot of toil, and what came of it, is among the best in recent fiction.

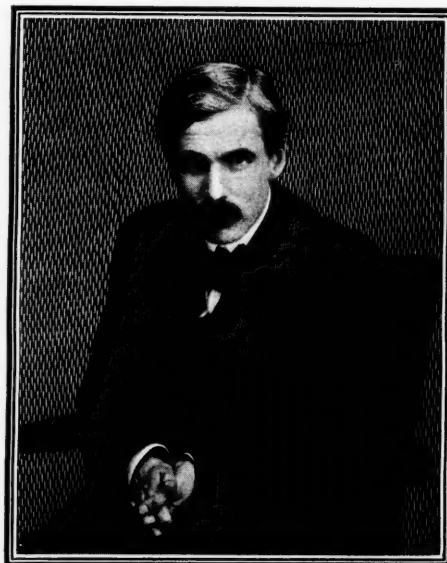
"New Samaria" (Lippincott) is a brief but pregnant story by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. By a series of perfectly probable occurrences, a millionaire is stranded in a small town in the West without any means of identifying himself. Thus he gets the chance of his life, which he is wise enough to

see, to learn something of human nature at a short distance, especially as it occurs in the tramp and the alms-giver. The volume includes a second story of less interest.

A novel of unusually high merit, a story of Canadian life, may be noted here. It is "Dr. Luke of the Labrador" (Revell) by Mr. Norman Duncan, a Canadian by birth and education, though now holding the chair of English in an American college. Mr. Duncan's short stories, good as they were, hardly perhaps gave promise of the strength and beauty and pathos of this, his first longer effort. He has added a new province to the realm of literature. The gray ice-bound fields of Labrador, those stern, grim seas, that virile, simple folk and its life of tragic monotony,—these things are new possessions to the imagination, possessions of enduring value. But Mr. Duncan has not only a new field to exploit, he



ROBERT HERRICK.



NORMAN DUNCAN.

has style. The swift yet long and undulating sentences move with a distinctive rhythm that is as fresh as it is new. They tell a strong, beautiful love story. Altogether, "Dr. Luke of the Labrador" is one of the season's two or three best books.

Three other less weighty books, all dealing with life in the South, are "The Eagle's Shadow" (Doubleday, Page), by James Branch Cabell, which is a pleasant comedy and beautifully written; "The River's Children" (Lippincott), by Ruth McEnery Stuart, an idyl of the Mississippi River; and "An Angel by Brevet" (Lippincott), by Helen Pitkin, a well-wrought story of Creole life in New Orleans.

OLD EUROPEAN DAYS.

"Theophano" (Harpers), by the well-known English historian and positivist, Frederic Harrison, is a brilliant piece of historical writing, whatever qualities of a good novel it may lack. The history of Byzantium is a subject on which the ideas of the majority of people are hazy, to say the least, and one cannot do better than trust to Mr. Harrison for clearer light on this obscure period, since he has undoubtedly brought to his task a knowledge of his subject rarely, if ever, possessed by the writer of historical novels. If the plot of "Theophano" drags, there is rich compensation in a vivid picture of the manners and the statecraft of the Eastern empire under the rule of Constantine Porphyrogenetus. The hero of the novel is that brave general, Nicephorus Phocas, who delivered Crete from Saracen sovereignty; its heroine, the dissolute but fascinating Empress Theophano, in the delineation of whose character Mr. Harrison does not fail of success. If "Theophano" is not a very good novel, it is a highly instructive piece of literature.

There seems to be no limit to the historical erudition of Mr. William Stearns Davis. He has written a novel dealing with the fall of the Roman republic; another the scene of which is laid during the first crusade. His latest book, "Falaise of the Blessed Voice" (Macmillan), is a romance of France under the reign of Saint Louis. Mr. Davis is frankly a follower of Scott. His characters all speak the rather impossible jargon of "Quentin Durward" and "Ivanhoe." But Mr. Davis undoubtedly tells a fascinating story of people who are genuinely interesting, and throws over the whole the glamour of romance. Falaise, the blind singer, is an

exquisite figure, whose power of song exerts its unconscious influence as Pippa's did in Browning's "Pippa Passes." The character of Louis is convincingly drawn, and the various scenes of medieval life clearly seen and depicted.

"The Lady of Loyalty House" (Harpers), by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, is a brisk and breezy romance of Cavalier and Puritan, and, of course, of the love of a loyal lady for a Puritan captain. Evan-

der, the captain, is held a prisoner of war in the loyal mansion of Brilliana, and becomes naturally a prisoner of love. There are plenty of hairbreadth 'scapes, and the story runs on with breathless rapidity to a happy ending. There is little or no attempt at historical ac-

curacy or minute coloring, a fact that is quite refreshing. Mr. McCarthy is content to tell a swift and fascinating story, in which effort he succeeds thoroughly.

A more thoughtful romance of the same period of English history is "Elinor Arden, Royalist" (Century), by Mary Constance Du Bois. Little Elinor Arden, true to the cause of her dead father's king, is left an orphan and must



JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY.

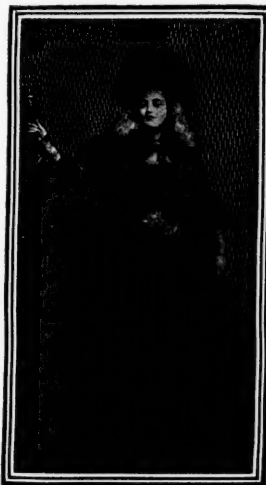
live with the family of a Roundhead uncle. Her life in the Puritan household is well described. But she remembers the good cause, and by her quick wit and daring is enabled to save the infant daughter of her king from his enemies. Later comes a love story, with the happy ending of which the book ends also.

NOVELS OF ENGLISH LIFE.

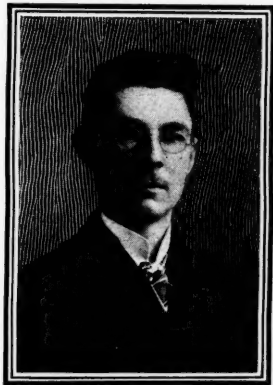
In "Kate of Kate Hall" (Appleton), Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler has cleverly adapted the story of "The Taming of the Shrew" to the necessities of a tale of modern English society. Kate is the daughter of a

poor earl; she must marry for money. The suitable match is found, but Kate leads the gentleman a by no means merry life. Here the conflict between the modern Petruchio and his Kate is briskly and cleverly set forth. But as in the play, so here the shrew is tamed by the great tamer—love. "Stay!" so Kate yields, "not because they ask it, but because I do." The obsession of the epigram is somewhat less apparent here than in Miss Fowler's earlier books.

The central theme of "The Masquerader" (Harpers), by Katharine Cecil Thurston, is



Frontispiece (reduced) from "Kate of Kate Hall."



WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.

by no means as original, as has been asserted. Two men looking absolutely alike, secretly changed places long ago in Mr. Zangwill's "The Premier and the Painter," and the same thing happened—with a difference—in Mr. Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda." But "The Masquerader" is a strong story of English political life, and furthermore, the ethical problem involved in the secret change of place is solved in a new and eminently sane manner. The gradual disintegration of Chilcote's character is a strong piece of work, as is likewise the description of Loder's inner growth.

"The Ragged Messenger" (Putnams), by W. B. Maxwell, is a powerful story of a clergyman, a free-lance of faith, who suddenly inherited great wealth, and of how he used it. The Rev. John Morton is a strong and attractive figure, intensely typical of certain constant aspects of the Anglo-Saxon temperament.

"The Truants" (Harpers), by A. E. W. Mason, is a novel of London life that is sure to awaken the reader's interest. The fate of the young Stretton couple, whose love of each other and of life itself is in danger of being crushed out by the tyranny of Sir John Stretton, is strange and new, and yet strikes one as quite true to the probability of things as they are. Tony Stretton escapes to prepare a new home for his wife, who unfortunately falls under the influence of an adventurer. But finally all comes right. More attractive figures, however, than either of them are those of Pamela Mardale, the real heroine of the book, and of Giraud, the dreamy schoolmaster of a village in the Riviera.

TALES OF THE MARVELOUS.

"The Food of the Gods" (Scribners), is Mr. H. G. Wells' latest experiment in fantastic prophecy. Unfortunately, he disregards all scientific probability this time, a fact that makes the book less convincing and less interesting than its predecessors. The "Food" increases the growth of all organisms. Giant wasps whirl through the air; giant nettles break into houses; giant human brats grow to the height of forty feet. Mr. Wells evidently thinks, despite his whimsical humor, that such a state of affairs would be seriously desirable. It is Mr. Wells' peculiar humorous gift that forms perhaps, after all, the most valuable element in his books, and of this there is a good deal in "The Food of the Gods."



H. G. WELLS.

In "The Unpardonable War" (Macmillan), Mr. James Barnes takes to prophecy in something like Mr. Wells' earlier vein. The war is a tremendous cataclysmic struggle between England and America which will take place within the present century. So great will the destructive power of modern weapons have become that the opposing armies will simply annihilate each other. Hence peace is to spring from the loins of war itself, and not be brought about by congresses or con-

ventions. There is much strong and vivid writing in the book.

"The Gray World" (Century), by Evelyn Underhill, is a weird and fantastic story of a child-ghost and its reincarnation. The child cannot forget the sad world of the fleeting dead from which it has come and be-



EVELYN UNDERHILL.

comes, hence, as a human child, "queer." The best thing in the book is the pathos of the description of the unrestful ghosts.

"Princess Thora" (Little, Brown) is a fascinating romance by Mr. Harris Burland. Some time in the tenth century a band of Norman knights, carried by a strange convulsion of nature to the North Pole, establish there on a volcanic and hence fertile island a medieval state which survives to this day. The Silex polar expedition, after a manner that the reader must discover for himself, succeeds in reaching this feudal kingdom of Asturnia. The book is highly imaginative, and compels that momentary suspension of disbelief which is poetic faith.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The doings of the six Madigan girls, as chronicled by Miss Miriam Michelson in "The Madigans" (Century), are quite delicious. The six girls are so thoroughly and frankly human, and yield themselves with such unconscious joy to all their instincts, that the reader is disarmed as far as approval or disapproval goes. They were undoubtedly by no means even moderately good, —Kate and Split and Sissy and the rest,—but it must have been good to know them and to be admitted to their quarrels and counsels. Miss Michelson's humor has rare freshness and charm.

"May Iverson—Her Book" (Harpers), by Elizabeth Jordan, is another delightful story about girls. May Iverson, aged fourteen, sets down her adventures in the great convent school, and incidentally lets us get glimpses of her view of things in general. The episodes of little Kitty James, who was fed with knowledge, of the poetess, and not a few of others, possess humor that is at once rich and delicate. The book is by



ELIZABETH JORDAN.

tragedy enters the story in the course of its development, but the humor predominates,—good humor, although mainly that of situation.

SHORT STORIES.

Miss Eleanor Hoyt has gathered ten of her pleasant and interesting stories in a volume that takes its title from the first story, "Nancy's Country Christmas" (Doubleday, Page). "The Little God and the Mashine" and "The Visiting Peer" are brief episodes of American life treated with insight and humor.

Far more weighty and vital are the stories which Miss Viola Roseboro has collected under the title, "Players and Vagabonds" (Macmillan). It is Miss Roseboro's special gift to find the hidden beauty under things of sordid aspect, the spirit of good and of human kindness under all that appears harsh and evil. Hence the pathos of her stories rings true and sound, and her all-embracing charity engages the fullest sympathy. These tattered waifs and strays of life, these "players and vagabonds," have found one to plead for them whose pleading it would hardly be possible to resist.

Mr. John Fox, Jr.'s, "Christmas Eve on Lonesome" (Scribners) is a volume of virile tales of those aspects of Southern life a knowledge of which Mr. Fox has displayed in his previous books. Comedy and tragedy are never far apart in this life, where the passions of men are strong and swift, though their speech and aspect are quaint and rustic. The volume ends with a capital dog-story, "Christmas Night With Satan."

Very much lighter and more vivacious, though not

no means calculated to give pleasure to girls alone.

How Lieut. Robert Warburton tries to play a practical joke on his sister, becomes entangled in the mesh of his own weaving, and finally takes the position of groom and coachman in the house of the girl he loves,—these are the original adventures that form the theme of Mr. Harold MacGrath's "The Man on the Box" (Bobbs-Merrill). An element of

lacking in insight, and of excellent artistic finish, are Mr. Robert W. Chambers' "A Young Man in a Hurry, and Other Stories" (Harpers).

The title story is by no means the best in the volume. The best are witty, piquant, and swiftly told.

"Traffics and Discoveries" is the title of Mr. Kipling's latest book, the first volume of collected tales since "A Day's Work." "Traffics and Discoveries" (Doubleday, Page) consists of eleven stories, all of which, except the longest—"The Army of a Dream"—have already been published in the maga-



ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

zines. The one entitled "They" appeared within a few months past. A good deal of Mr. Kipling's later work has been saturated with a sort of psychological subtlety, which was foreshadowed in his famous tale, "The Brushwood Boy." In this latest collection, the stories "They" and "Wireless" are especially redolent of this subtlety, which in conception reminds us of the elder Hawthorne, but in style are Kipling's inimitable own.

Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, has written a little Christmas story under the title, "The Christ-Child of the Three Ages of Man" (Dutton).

A NOTEWORTHY EDITION OF THACKERAY.

By far the most satisfactory edition of Thackeray we have seen in recent years is the one published by Crowell in thirty volumes, by William P. Trent and John Bell Henneman. These are quietly and tastefully bound, and the paper and letterpress are satisfactory. Most of the illustrations are historic ones, and each volume has as a frontispiece a reproduction of a steel engraving, generally of the author at some stage of his career. Not only are the well-known masterpieces, "Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond," and the other great world novels included, but also the essays, burlesques, Christmas stories, sketches, criticisms of letters and art, quips in *Punch*, drawings, poems, and a new collection of typical personal letters. Practically everything Thackeray ever wrote is included in this excellent edition, under the general title, "The Complete Works of William Makepeace Thackeray."

A COUPLE OF JAPANESE NOVELS.

One form of Japanese patriotism not sufficiently well known, perhaps, is that of the cultured class, who, while the armies of Japan have been fighting her battles in Manchuria, have been campaigning by voice and pen for the understanding and approval of the civilized world. Pamphlets on politics and economics, magazine articles, and even novels, are being written to further this end. One of the most striking specimens of the last form of literature is Gensai Murai's novel, "Hana, a Daughter of Japan." In this novel the author endeavors to "display, in a slight measure, some of the characteristics of his countrymen." It is the story of a beautiful, virtuous Japanese girl and a false, bold, bad Russian, with a big, brave, chivalrous American thrown



Illustration (reduced) from
"Nancy's Country Christmas."

in for good measure. The daughter of Japan and her family exhibit all the high-mindedness and other fine qualities which the writer claims for and the rest of the world has been content to admit are characteristic of, the Japanese people. The Russian officer embodies all the undesirable qualities which are held to characterize the Russian Government. Japan, the author contends, is fighting for civilization and humanity. Russia "ever shows her gluttonous ambition, while her own people are suffering from tyranny." With praiseworthy enterprise, the author has had his story translated into elegant English, and it is such a beautiful piece of book-making that we are ready to pardon the naïveté with which the author makes the villain kill himself just at the opportune moment. The book is printed on fine paper, illustrated with more than usually attractive Japanese pictures, and is bound in silk, with an exquisite flower design on the cover. It is inclosed in a cover of special design, held together by odd but beautiful little ivory catches. The book is published by the Hochi Shimbun Press, in Tokio. The author, by the way, is one of the best-known living Japanese novelists.

Onoto Watanna may not infuse into her novels the correct Japanese spirit. A number of citizens of Japan have claimed that she does not. In her novels of Japa-



Illustration (reduced) from
"The Love of Azalea."

nese life, however, she certainly succeeds in presenting to us a delightful, charming, idyllic spirit of some kind which we would like to believe accurately Japanese. Moreover, she always selects such delicious titles. Her latest novel, "The Love of Azalea," is a charming, dainty love-story, and its publishers (Dodd, Mead) have presented it in a beautiful setting. Azalea was a sweet little Japanese girl, beloved by an American clergyman, who remained faithful to her through many vicissitudes of fortune.

This volume is daintily illustrated by an artist with the Japanese name of Gaso Foudji, illustrator and decorator, who has done his work well.

NOVELS OF THE MONTH.

Atoms of Empire. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. Macmillan.
Baccarat. By Frank Danby. Lippincott.
Bindweed, The. By Nellie K. Blisset. Mann Vynne Publishing Company.
Black Friday. By F. S. Isham. Bobbs-Merrill.
Box of Matches, A. By Hamblen Sears. Dodd, Mead.
Cape Cod Folks. By Sarah P. McL. Greene. De Wolfe, Fiske.
Captains of the World. By Gwendolen Overton. Macmillan.
Chronicles of Don Q. By K. and Hesketh Prichard. Lippincott.
Common Way, The. By Margaret Deland. Harpers.
Comrade-in-Arms. By General King. The Hobart Company.
Custodian, The. By Archibald Eyre. Holt.
Deacon Lysander. By Sarah P. McL. Greene. Baker & Taylor.
Dialstone Lane. By W. W. Jacobs. Scribners.
Divine Fire, The. By May Sinclair. Holt.
Dr. Tom. By J. W. Streeter. Macmillan.
Eighteen Miles From Home. By William T. Hodge. Small, Maynard.
Emmanuel Burden. By Hilaire Belloc. Scribners.
Entering Wedge, The. By W. K. Marshall. Jennings & Graham Company.
Fantasmaland. By Charles Raymond Macauley. Bobbs-Merrill.
Fergy the Guide. By H. S. Canfield. Holt.
First Stone, The. By W. T. Washburn. Fenno.
Five Little Peppers and their Friends. By Margaret Sidney. Lothrop.
Flower of Youth, The. By R. R. Gilson. Harpers.
Freckles. By G. Stratton-Porter. Doubleday, Page.
Gabriel Pread's Castle. By Alice Jones. Turner.
Hope Hathaway. By Frances Parker. C. M. Clark Pub. Co.
Japanese Romance, A. By Clive Holland. Stokes.
Jimmie Moore, of Bucktown. By W. E. Trotter. Winona Publishing Company, Chicago.
Knitting of Souls. By Maud C. Gay. Lee & Shepard.
Little Miss Dee. By Roswell Field. Revell.
Love in Chief. By Rose K. Weeks. Harpers.
Mammy Rosie. By A. M. Bagby. Published by the author.
Misfit Crown, The. By Frances Davidge. Appletons.

Mr. Waldy's Return. By Theo. Winthrop. Holt.
More Cheerful Americans. By Charles B. Loomis. Holt.
My Lady Daughter. By Dwight Tilton. C. M. Clark Publishing Company.
Nathalie's Sister. By Annie C. Ray. Little, Brown.
Nelson's Yankee Boy. By F. H. Costello. Holt.
Never-never Land. By W. Barrett. Lippincott.
New Paolo and Francesca, A. By Annie E. Holdsworth. John Lane.
Nostromo: A Tale of the Seaboard. By Joseph Conrad. Harpers.
On Etna. By Norma Lorimer. Holt.
On the Trail of Pontiac. By Edward Strattemeyer. Lee & Shepard.
Overlord, The. By Allan McIvor. Ritchie.
Paths of Judgment. By Anne D. Sedgewick. Century.
Piney Home. By G. S. Kimball. Turner.
Poketown People. By Ella Middleton Tybout. Lippincott.
Prince Chap, The. By Edward Peple. Putnams.
Professor Lovedahl. By Alexander Kieland. Stone.
Prospector, The. By Ralph Connor. Revell.
Pursuit of Phyllis. By J. H. Bacon. Holt.
Quest of John Chapman, The. Newell Dwight Hillis. Macmillan.
Quincunx Case, The. By W. D. Pitman. Turner.
Rachel Marr. By Moreley Roberts. L. C. Page.
Reaper, The. By Edith Rickert. Houghton, Mifflin.
Roland of Altenburg. By E. M. Woolley. Stone.
Search, The. By E. P. Weaver. Barnes.
Seeker, The. By H. L. Wilson. Doubleday, Page.
Soldier of the Valley. By Nelson Lloyd. Scribner.
Sweet Peggy. By L. S. Harris. Little, Brown.
Talitha Cumi. By Annie J. Holland. Lee & Shepard.
Three Prisoners, The. By W. H. Shelton. Barnes.
Tonda: A Story of the Sioux. By Warren K. Morehead. Clarke.
Trixy. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Houghton, Mifflin.
Winning His "W." By E. T. Tomlinson. American Baptist Publishing Society.
Wolverine, The. By A. L. Lawrence. Little, Brown.
Zelda Dameron. By Meredith Nicholson. Bobbs-Merrill.

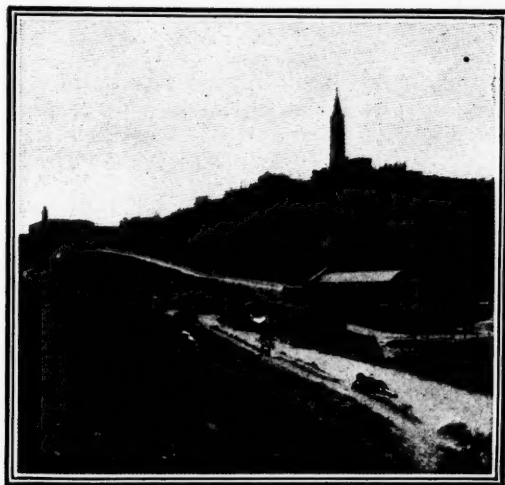
SERIOUS BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

"THE traveler's joy" in France and Italy lies chiefly in historic association; and the richness of this historic background has seldom been presented more wittingly than in the volume "Sketches on the Old Road Through France to Florence" (Dutton), by A. H. Hallam Murray, with the assistance of Henry W. Nevison and Montgomery Carmichael. These artist travelers entered Florence in what has been called the only right way; that is, to slide into it through a river's mouth. Beginning at Harfleur, and journeying in a stately way through Normandy, central France, and transalpine Gaul, the artists of pen and brush give us a very entertainingly written description of the bits of old France dear to the hearts of art lovers, and embellish all with a series of delicious pictures in color.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Road in Tuscany," in two volumes (Macmillan), is one of those genial, leisurely, charming books, with a touch of intimate knowledge, that we find in the combination of the artist and traveler. It reveals the real Italy, with its color and fragrance, which is known only to those who get away from the towns and cities. Typographically, the work is elegant, and the pictures really illustrate. Mr. Hewlett strikes the keynote of the work in his preambulatory remarks when he says: "I have always preferred a road to a church, always a man to a masterpiece, a singer to his song; and I have never opened a book when I could read what I wanted on the hillside or by the river bank."

It was to tell people "what Jerusalem is like" that Mr. A. Goodrich-Freer has written his "Inner Jerusalem" (Dutton). The author writes from the Holy City itself, and, it is interestingly significant to note, right under the shadow of the Russian tower. Among other



THE MOUNT OF OLIVES AND THE RUSSIAN TOWER.
Illustration (reduced) from "Inner Jerusalem."

noteworthy facts brought out as to life in modern Jerusalem is one which the author presents in these words: "While we sing 'They call us to deliver their land from error's chain,' let us realize that here we may send out our youngest maid, with no further caution than not to get her pocket picked; we may take a cab, certain that our driver, unless he be a Christian, will not get drunk." There are many full-page illustrations, chiefly from photographs.

A terrific indictment of Turkish misrule and anarchy in the Balkans is Mr. Reginald Wyon's bulky volume, "The Balkans From Within" (Scribners). The author

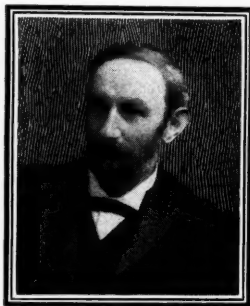


REGINALD WYON UNDER ARREST IN SERBIA.
Illustration (reduced) from "The Balkans From Within."

believes that a terrible war between Bulgaria and Turkey is a matter of the very near future. Mr. Wyon was originally hostile to the Macedonians, but, after a visit to that country, his opinion changed entirely. He describes an intolerable condition, even worse than most of the reports we have already had as to the misrule and massacre in unfortunate Macedonia and Albania. The dispatch of Austrian troops to Macedonia, this writer declares, indicates the existence of secret treaties, and also that, at the first sign of actual fighting, Austria will receive a European mandate to move. Mr. Wyon's volume is copiously illustrated from photographs. It is also supplemented with some maps and diagrams.

Mr. Heinrich Schafer's "Songs of an Egyptian Peasant," originally published in German two years ago, has been rendered in English by Frances Hart Breasted, and published by Hinrichs, of Leipzig. It is not intended as a book for scholars, we are told in the preface, but has been prepared for the pleasure of travelers on the Nile. Although the life of the Egyptian peasant is very monotonous, the translator declares that he has a strong musical appreciation, and that there are all kinds of songs, sentimental and even martial. The book is paper-bound and illustrated.

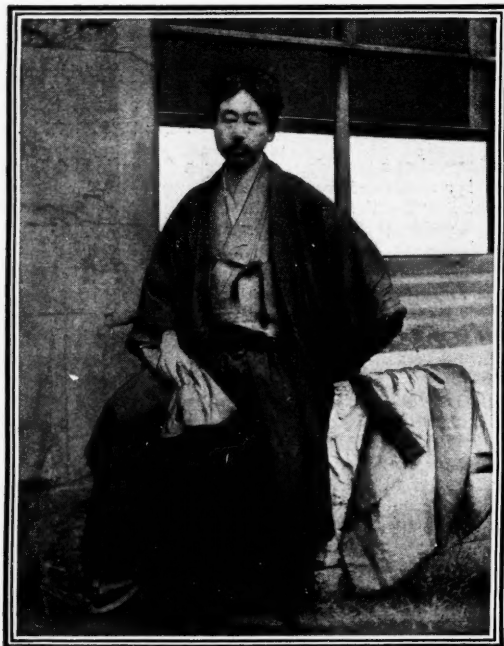
Fascinating is the term to apply to Mr. Frank T. Bullen's descriptions of sea life. His "Cruise of the Cachalot" was perhaps the most famous work, but a later one, "Denizens of the Deep" (Revell), is certainly as charming in style and graphic in description. Mr. Bullen has the faculty of imparting to the life of the deep sea an almost human quality. All sorts of representatives of the reptilian and finny tribes are introduced and made as familiar as men we know. Each of the dwellers of the deep seems to have a personality. The illustrations in this volume are excellent. They are as lifelike as reality.



FRANK T. BULLEN.

JAPAN, CHINA, AND KOREA.

Books of travel and description, with Japan for their subject, are being replaced by solid serious studies of the Japanese people and their relations to the rest of the world. One of the best volumes, in brief compass, on Japanese historical development, and answering the question, What has enabled the Japanese people to escape the fate of other Asiatic nations when in contact with the West? is "The Awakening of Japan," by Okakura-Kakuzo, author of "The Ideals of the East." The accomplishments of the New Japan, Dr. Okakura points out, are the natural outcome of her history,—her religion, her art, and her traditions. He writes in Eng-

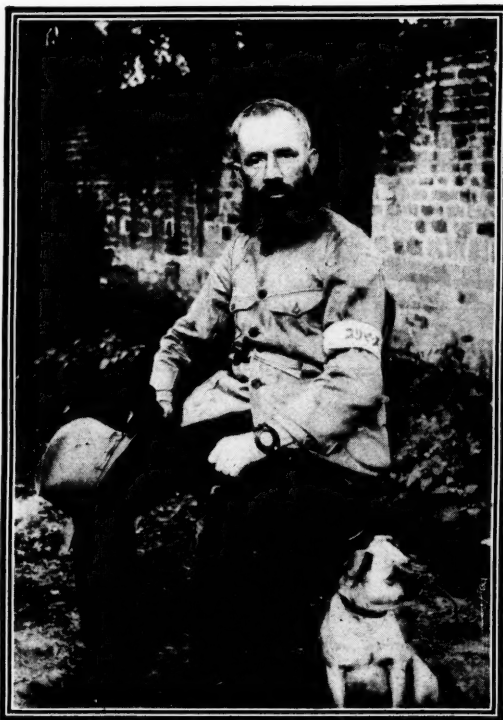


OKAKURA-KAKUZO.

lish, with a broad culture. There is no "yellow peril," he declares. He also indicates some of the tendencies which may affect the future of the Orient, and speaks with much appreciation of the Christian attitude toward woman as an influence upon the society and civilization of Japan. Dr. Okakura was one of the illustrious exponents of the old ideals, which, nevertheless, led to the Japanese renaissance.

Another thoughtful philosophical work, by a Japanese, written in English, is Dr. K. Akasawa's work, "The Russo-Japanese Conflict" (Houghton, Mifflin). Dr. Akasawa has been lecturer on the civilization and history of East Asia at Dartmouth College. He has made a most illuminating and complete statement of the needs and aspirations of the Japanese people, which led them to take up arms against Russia. A good map and several portraits illustrate the volume. Dr. Akasawa, in his preface, declares his earnest intention to present a fair statement. He announces that no greater favor can be done him than a more complete and just statement of Russia's cause than he has been able to make.

The first book on the war, by one who has been in it, is Frederick Palmer's "With Kuroki in Manchuria"



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JAMES H. HARE.

(Scribners). All the chapters of this volume have already appeared as special correspondence in *Collier's Weekly*, and they are illustrated from photographs by James H. Hare. Mr. Palmer was with General Kuroki from before the battle of the Yalu until after Liao-Yang. His description, written in the fine swinging style for



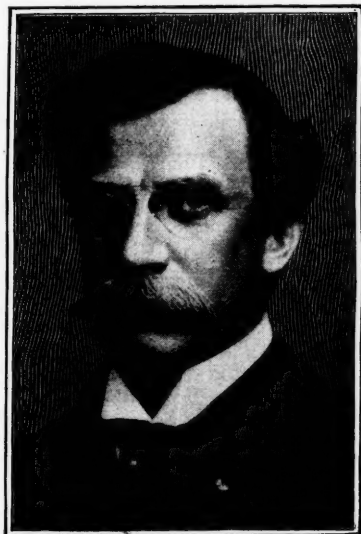
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(Frederick Palmer.)

FREDERICK PALMER, AND THE AMERICAN ATTACHÉS, COL. E. H. CROWDER AND CAPT. C. C. MARCH, AT FENG WANG CHENG.

which his work is noteworthy, begins with the chapter "The Strategy and Politics of the War." He presents the campaigning very realistically. Of course, he is full of admiration for Japanese patience, system, and pluck, but between his lines we cannot fail to catch glimpses of the splendid heroism and soldierly qualities of the Russian common soldier.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman's tribute to the Japanese surgical and medical department has already been referred

to in this REVIEW. His experiences on the march "From Tokio Through Manchuria With the Japanese" have been published in book form (Appletons), with many illustrations. Dr. Seaman shows, by pen and picture, how thorough and up-to-date the Japanese medical staff is; how small is the percentage of mor-



DR. LOUIS L. SEAMAN.

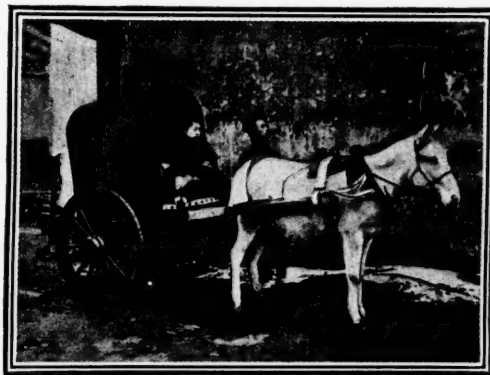
tality in the armies of Japan, because the medical department relies more on prevention than cure. He points out rather ironically that, when the Occidental governments, including the United States, were invited to send military attachés with the forces of Japan, not one of

them sent an official representative to follow the medical work,—“two men apiece for each country to study how Japanese can kill, but not one to observe how they can cure disease or prevent it.”

Three supplementary issues of the *Eastern World*, published in English in Yokohama, Japan, are pamphlets entitled "Japanese Characteristics," "What are the Natural Resources of Japan," and a review of the correspondence in the negotiations between Japan and Russia, 1903-1904. These are written by Mr. F. Shroeder, editor and proprietor of the *Eastern World*. Mr. Shroeder believes that Japan could have gained her ends without war. His comments on the Japanese people and the resources of the country are very frank. He condemns a number of the governmental regulations which put difficulties in the way of business by foreigners.

An analysis of the new Japanese Civil Code as material for the study of comparative jurisprudence was presented to the International Congress of Arts and Science, at St. Louis, by Mr. Nobushige Hozumi, professor of law in the Imperial University of Tokio. This paper has been published in pamphlet form, in English, by the Tokio Printing Company. It is a very thorough analysis.

Lady Susan Townley's experiences in Peking have been supplemented by historical and political chapters and published under the title, "My Chinese Note-Book" (Dutton). The book is of the kind to be characterized



A PEKING CART.

Illustration (reduced) from "My Chinese Note-Book."

as informing. It is written in an entertaining style, and contains quite a wealth of reminiscences. The volume is illustrated with sixteen portraits and views, which are supplemented by several maps and diagrams.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis has revised and edited his well-known and standard work, "Korea, the Hermit Nation," which is issued in its seventh edition (Scribners). This work originally appeared in 1882, and has since been a standard in the way of description and history of Korea and the Korean people. Dr. Griffis has been many years in Korea and writes from a background of rich experience. This latest volume contains chapters on the "Chino-Japanese War," and the present conflict between Japan and Russia. Besides, it is equipped with a number of maps and plans and an excellent bibliography.

The latest issue of the Cambridge Historical Series is

on "Europe and the Far East" (Macmillan), by Sir Robert K. Douglas, professor of Chinese at King's College, London. The aim of this series is to sketch the history of modern Europe with that of its chief colonies and acquisitions, from about the end of the fifteenth century down to the present. And in this special volume, Sir Robert attempts to give a connected history of the relations which have obtained between the nations of the West and the empires of China, Japan, Anam, and Siam. The volume begins with a consideration of the earliest known intercourse between East and West, and brings the reader down to the origin of the Russo-Japanese War. There is a bibliography and a good index, besides several excellent maps.

RUSSIAN LIFE AND SOCIETY.

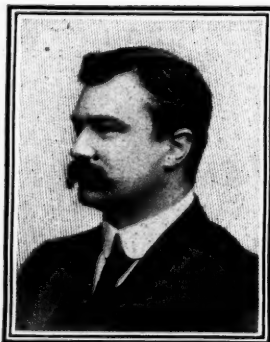
An entertaining description of Russia and life among the Russians, illustrated, and written especially for young people, is "Russia, the Land of the Great White Czar" (Cassell), by E. C. Phillips (Mrs. Horace B. Looker), author of "Peeps Into China."

An old friend of a book on "Russian Life and Society" has been revived in a new edition by Wood & Company, Boston. This little volume consists of an account of a Russian tour in 1866-67 by Appleton and Longfellow, "two young travelers from the United States, who had been officers in the Union army, and a journey to Russia with General Banks in 1869." The work was prepared for the press by Capt. Nathan Appleton. It is illustrated.

TWO VOLUMES OF AFRICANA.

An informing but gruesome work on Africana is the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Nassau's "Fetichism in West Africa" (Scribners). Dr. Nassau was a missionary in the Gabun district of the French Congo for forty years. He has already written several volumes on African native customs and superstitions, but this one is the most ambitious. It is a sad and gloomy story of barbarism and mental darkness. The volume is illustrated from photographs.

Mr. E. D. Morel's book, "King Leopold's Rule in Africa" (Funk & Wagnalls), a bulky volume of five hundred pages, is a chronicle of ghastly outrages and terrible oppressions on the part of Belgian officials in the Congo. The pictures are particularly revolting. The author of the volume has been carrying on a campaign in the magazines and newspapers of Great Britain for years on the subject of Congo misrule. As a member of the Aborigines Protection Society, and a well-known writer on West African questions, he undertook the compilation of this book. The trouble with the Congo, he declares, is that the white rulers insist upon substituting commercial relations for human happiness. The author calls upon the great powers of the world to intervene in the name of humanity.



E. D. MOREL.

ENTERTAINING BIOGRAPHY.

"The True Henry Clay," by Joseph M. Rogers (Lippincott), is an attempt to delineate for the present generation one of the most popular of American statesmen of the era which closed with the Civil War. It cannot be said that the American people have forgotten Clay or his achievements; but it is certainly true that as the years go by many of the things that Clay stood for and worked most strenuously for in his lifetime have been relegated to the background, while not a few political movements have been associated with his name to which he was really a stranger. Mr. Rogers makes no attempt in this volume either to uphold or to condemn any portion of Clay's public career. His sole ambition is to picture Clay just as he was. Mr. Rogers has had access to all the private papers left by the great Kentuckian; and his lifelong familiarity with Clay's career and environment has enabled him to write, by all odds, the most entertaining and intimate sketch of Clay that has yet appeared. Many of the illustrations, especially the portraits, several of which are now reproduced for the first time, are extremely interesting.



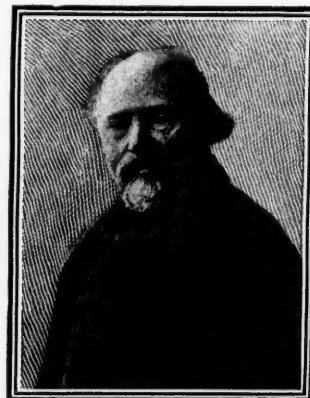
JOHN BUNYAN.

(From a portrait in the British Museum. Frontispiece of book.)

Every one who is not sure of the greatness and sweetness of John Bunyan, who does not know him for one of the truly strong men of history, should read Mr. W. Hale White's life of the famous tinker, in Scribner's series of "Literary Lives."

Mr. White has made us see Bunyan the man, and through him the great, sober, deadly earnest English folk, of whom he was the interpreter. This volume is helpfully illustrated. It ought to accompany every copy of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

When, some years ago, Prof. Arminius Vámbéry's "Life and Adventures," written by himself, appeared, it secured immediate popularity and influence all over the English-speaking world. Dr. Vámbéry, who is now professor of Oriental languages in the University of Budapest, has been encouraged by this reception of



PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VÁMBÉRY.

his first work to write out the story of his entire career, under the title, "The Story of My Struggles" (Dutton), in two volumes. Professor Vámbéry, it will be remembered, is an Hungarian Hebrew, who has had remarkable experiences as a traveler and scientist, particularly in the Oriental countries, and has been author, journalist, and politician. These volumes are illustrated with several portraits.

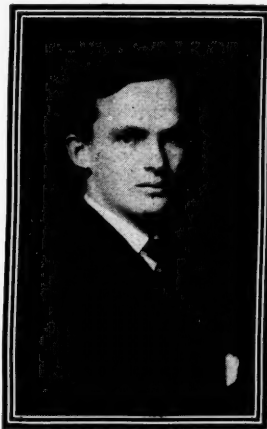
A series of very interesting and valuable little books on "The Lives of Great Writers" is being prepared for A. S. Barnes & Co. by Tudor Jenks. These aim to trace the historic and personal background against which we may to most advantage see the lives of the most eminent writers of all ages. "In the Days of Chaucer," illustrated, with an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie, is the first of the series to appear. Mr. Jenks, says Mr. Mabie, in his introduction, has freshened our conception of the great English poet. He has "made us see Chaucer's England, understand its habits, overhear its speech, and comprehend its spirit."

The latest issue in the "Beacon Biographies" (Small, Maynard), edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, is the life of Walt Whitman, by Isaac Hull Platt. Mr. Platt acknowledges that he approaches his task as an unqualified admirer of Whitman, and a believer to the fullest extent in the greatness of his work. And yet he does not spare criticism. The frontispiece of this little volume is a portrait of Whitman from a photograph taken in 1879.

It was to have been expected that Mrs. Maybrick would write a book. Her own story of her trial for the murder of her husband, and her long imprisonment, has just been published, under the title, "Mrs. Maybrick's Own Story: My Fifteen Lost Years," by Florence Elizabeth Maybrick (Funk & Wagnalls). She says she shrank from the task of writing, but she was forced to do so by her friends. The story is really an indictment of the British judicial methods, with as much of the psychology of her prison life as, she declares, she has been able to wring from her memory and heart. The sympathetic reader will wish that Mrs. Maybrick had spoken of her life with her husband up to the time of his death, but she starts sharply with her arrest on the charge of having murdered him. There is no bitterness in the book, but it is a strong indictment of British justice, and points out the crying need for a British Court of Appeals in criminal cases. The whole story of her trial and imprisonment, from the death of her husband, Edward Maybrick, in 1899, until, fifteen years later, when she had finished her "life" sentence (in December, 1903), is told simply, and there is added a legal and medical analysis of the case.

MODERN AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

In a volume bearing as its title the single impressive word "Poverty" (Macmillan), Mr. Robert Hunter undertakes to estimate the extent of poverty at the present time in the United States; to describe some of its evils, not only among the dependent and vicious classes, but also among the unskilled, underpaid, underfed, and poorly housed workers; to point out certain remedial actions which society may wisely undertake, and, finally, to show that the evils of poverty are continually reproducing themselves in society. In the first chapter, Mr. Hunter gives his reasons for believing that, even in prosperous times, no less than ten million persons in the United States are underfed, underclothed, and poorly housed. One class in the community to which Mr. Hun-



ROBERT HUNTER.

ter gives especial attention in his book, and which works of this character have frequently neglected, consists of the large group of underpaid wage-workers from which the dependent classes are mainly recruited. Mr. Hunter does not pretend to make an exhaustive study of the problem, but he tells of things that he has seen while living among the poorest of the working people; and the most telling facts that he presents are facts drawn, not from official reports, but from actual experience and observation. As a record of such data, his book is an extremely valuable contribution to sociology.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, has prepared a useful compendium of "Modern Methods of Charity" (Macmillan), in which he gives an account of the systems of public and private relief in the principal countries having modern methods. This subject, it would seem, is one in which the comparative treatment is especially desirable. The labor of marshaling and combining the facts that are included in this volume must have been enormous. Any student or investigator who is seeking to follow out the experience of the different countries of the world in some particular field of philanthropy will now find this work practically done for him in Professor Henderson's excellent manual. The book should prove useful also, we think, to boards

of charities and to managers of public and private relief institutions.

In "The Negro: The Southerner's Problem," by Thomas Nelson Page (Scribners), we have a temperate discussion of the race question from the Southerner's point of view. Mr. Page believes that there are only two possible ways to solve the negro question in the South,—either the negro must be removed, or he must be elevated. Granted that the former

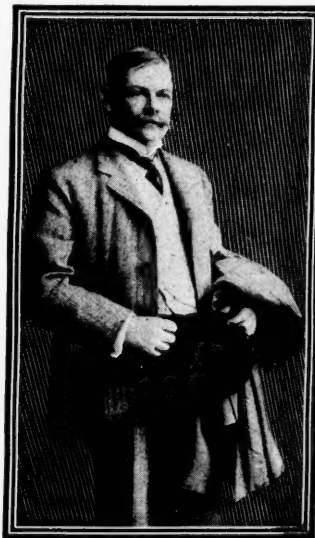


Photo by Davis & Sanford.

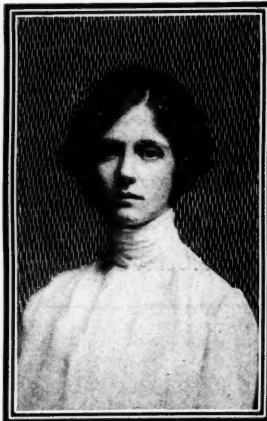
THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

method is out of the question, it only remains to improve him by education. Mr. Page shows that the old idea of educating the negro just as the white man is educated,—that is, by giving him "book education" and turning him loose,—has been found to be fallacious. The kind of education that Mr. Page advocates for the negro is, in brief, just the kind that is given by such institutions as Tuskegee and Hampton.

In "The American State Series" (Century Company), Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University, contributes the volume on "City Government in the United States." Professor Goodnow is the author of "Municipal Home Rule" and "Municipal Problems," two books published several years ago, which have held high rank as authorities on the topics treated. In the present work, the author confines himself almost exclusively to a study of American conditions, and at the same time broadens the scope of the inquiry so as to embrace the entire field of city government, so far as that is regarded from the viewpoint of organization and structure.

"The Women of America" (Macmillan) is the title of a book in which Miss Elizabeth McCracken gives the results of an investigation begun, several years ago, of the ideals and achievements of American women in the professions, in municipal affairs, in the arts, and in the home and in the things pertaining to home-making. In securing material, Miss McCracken has made long journeys, visiting many States and coming in contact with women of many callings and stations in life. Thus, the book is not made up of official statistics, but is the fruit of personal meetings with women and visits to the scenes of their occupations. Some of the chapter headings may suggest the variety of subjects covered: "The Pioneer Woman of the West," "The Woman in the Small Town," "The Southern Woman and Reconstruction," and "Woman Suffrage in Colorado."

"Southern Thoughts for Northern Thinkers" is a collection of lectures delivered throughout the Northern States by Mrs. Jeannette Robinson Murphy, who has been spending several years in endeavoring to "offset the influence of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and reconstruct the North on the negro question." Mrs. Murphy believes that there is a vast deal of misplaced Northern sentiment and kindness with regard to the negro, and that it is time for the best Southern sentiment to awake to its responsibility in educating the black man and winning back his old-time regard. Mrs. Murphy criticises the South for neglecting to take proper interest in the education of the negroes, and especially deplores the lack of religious training which followed their emancipation. Bound in the same volume is a series of lectures and songs, entitled "African Music in America."



ELIZABETH M'CRACKEN.

Mrs. Murphy traces the development of American negro music from Africa, and points out its religious origin. What she has to say on this subject shows her to be a folk-lorist with keen insight and sympathetic judgment.

ESSAYS IN PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

In his work, entitled "Balance: the Fundamental Verity" (Houghton, Mifflin), Orlando J. Smith, author of "Eternalism," has endeavored to offer "a key to the

fundamental scientific interpretations of the system of nature, a definition of natural religion, and a consequent agreement between science and religion." What Mr. Smith has really tried to do is to show that religion and science stand on the same rock, and that the law of compensation will explain away many philosophical difficulties. There is an appendix containing critical reviews by a number of eminent scientific and religious writers, most of which commend

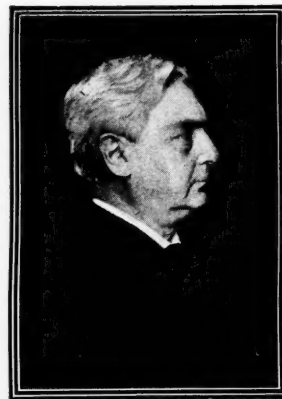


Photo by Marceau, N. Y.

MAJOR ORLANDO J. SMITH.

Mr. Smith's thesis and the way he has worked it out.

There is probably in all America not a college officer to-day who enjoys a greater popularity than does Dean Briggs, of Harvard and Radcliffe. It is only through his essays and addresses that the great outer public may come under the spell, now and then, of a personal charm

that has made of every Harvard man a loyal retainer of "the Dean" and of every Radcliffe woman an enthusiastic admirer of the administrative head of her college. "Routine and Ideals" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is the title given to Dr. Briggs' second volume of essays,—a book that every college student, of either sex, who has ever come in contact with the author will be eager to own, and one that all who have to do in any way with college or school administration may profitably read. Besides the title essay, we have in this volume an address to the school children of Concord, a commencement address at Wellesley College, papers on "Harvard and the Individual," "Discipline in School and College," and "The Mistakes of College Life" and, the Phi Beta Kappa poem read at Harvard in 1903.



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DEAN BRIGGS.

THE PRIDE OF THE CLEAN.

PITTSBURG'S GREATEST GIFT TO MODERN WELFARE.

BY FREDERICK L. COLLINS.

NOTE.—Every once in a while an excellent article is killed by a magazine editor because it seems to bear the earmarks of advertising. It is a good editorial policy or it would not be so general,—i.e., to exclude all articles which advocate the use of certain trade-mark goods.

At the same time, many a good story which would otherwise have become very popular has remained unprinted, marked "Unavailable." The author of this story became very much interested in the subject of bathing; and in his search to possess all of the necessary data, found that the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, had done so much to bring about the widespread interest in modern bathing and sanitation that necessarily the name of the Company would have to appear. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company is willing to state frankly that it is paying for it at regular advertising rates.

This, however, does not spoil this highly interesting, well-written article, in which every lover of cleanliness will be interested.

IN some ways the man who takes a cold-water bath is a nuisance. He feels so good and so happy, and so satisfied with life and with himself, that he must tell you all about it. And yet, half of these fellows were raised with a healthy horror of the weekly Tub Night.

What is this new sense that makes you gloat over your neighbor, if your blood is tingling from the cold plunge, and your eyes clear, and your cheeks are glowing, when his blood, poor man, and his eyes and his cheeks are branded with the stagnation of sleep-drugged nerves? 'Tis the Pride of the Clean.

Two hundred years ago, when Jonathan Swift wrote "The Tale of a Tub," the then Archbishop of Canterbury decreed that the author of such a work was "no proper person to hold a bishopric." But it should be said for the Archbishop that he had never been to Pittsburg. He had never laved his portly sides in the snow-white luxury of a porcelain-enameled bath.

If the Archbishop had been to Pittsburg, and had known Pittsburg's greatest gift to modern civilization—the Standard Porcelain Enameled Baths and One-Piece Lavatories—he would have found in Brother Jonathan's com-

mendable familiarity with the tub a sure recommendation for any honorable post. Not that bathing is a modern art—wise and great nations have invariably practiced it.

The Romans, of course, were the great bathing nation of antiquity. The splendid baths, erected by the emperors, served not only their primary purpose of helping the citizen to keep clean under his toga, but also provided gathering-places and gymnasiums for the whole population. Everywhere that the Roman legions went, even to far-off Britain, the Roman bath followed.

It is eminently fitting, therefore, that an English-speaking nation should have developed and perfected the art and comfort of bathing. The noblest Roman of them all, wedded as he was to his bath, never knew the pride and satisfaction which is within the reach of any cultured American. In other words, what the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, may not have done for the Romans, it certainly is doing for the health and self-respect of the wise men and women of modern times.

Pittsburg has few larger industries than the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company; none so important in its influence on modern





A BATHROOM WHOSE FIXTURES COST APPROXIMATELY \$485.00.

welfare. Time was, even in America, when bathing was far from luxury. In many quarters, Saturday night still brings faint memories of wooden tubs and hand-fetched water, and later acquaintance with dingy, unsanitary baths and old-fashioned unsightly washstands. But people must bathe. They will bathe. You cannot help it—a good-looking woman or a self-respecting man is bound to bathe. This necessity of cleanliness tolerated the imperfect make-shifts of the past. But the modern pride of comfort and luxury in all that has to do with physical cleanliness demands perfect equipment.

The modern housewife,—to her credit, be it said,—wants her bathroom to be the cleanest place in her immaculate house. And as for the man of the house, he was once heard to say, "Next to a good wife, a good bath's the greatest joy of the home." Thus, the demand grew for modern bathrooms, right in beauty, right in healthfulness—and right in price.

For instance, your neighbor's new house, with its private bath for the family suite, its convenient toilets on every floor, its snow-white bathrooms and bedroom lavatories—for the modern bedroom, like the modern bathroom, will have nothing but one-piece Standard fixtures, which make the whole house shine with their enameled whiteness!—what excites more genuine admiration in your envious breast, especially if your own bathing facilities are limited to one dingy, inaccessible room, with old-fashioned and unhealthful fixtures?

It is a credit to your neighbor, and a credit to your own refinement and good judgment, that you are coming to look upon the bathroom as the most important room in the house, the everlasting fount of family health and pride. Much as you may enjoy your neighbor's luxury,

it is not like having such a thing of beauty in your own home. The pride of possession alone makes you realize the luxury and comfort of a dainty, cleanly, and modern bathroom equipment. A dingy bathroom is like an evil thought,—inelegant in itself and disfiguring to its owner. Standard Ware will give you this greatest of all modern comforts and luxuries,—a snowy, dainty, and absolutely sanitary bathroom. Try it yourself and you will see that the completion of the modern home is the installation of the modern bathroom, and that the perfection of the modern bathroom is found in the Standard Porcelain Enameled Baths and One-Piece Lavatories.

That the Standard goods have the purity of china and the strength of iron most every one knows. But their moderate cost is not so well known. Just because King Edward has installed the Standard baths in his castle homes; and just because the Empress of Russia and the King of Belgium and the King of Italy will have no other; and just because they are to be found in the White House and in Chapultepec Castle, the residence of Mexico's president; and just because the Standard equipment is synonymous with sanitary elegance and perfection everywhere—does not mean that you cannot own it.

It does prove, however, and Standard Ware has demonstrated that it is the only perfect ware, the Royal Standard, indeed, fit for any king, combining the strength and grace of metal with the lustrous whiteness of porcelain. In other words, that tin and copper and solid porcelain have had their day.

A bathroom equipped with Standard Ware, no matter how inexpensively, is luxurious and beautiful, and a constant pride and comfort.

The snow-white bathrooms pictured in these

THE PRIDE OF THE CLEAN.



THE FIXTURES FOR A BATHROOM LIKE THIS WOULD COST ABOUT \$78.00.

pages are not merely to be longed for, but to be owned. For instance, you or I can purchase—and make money on the investment—a most luxurious set of bathroom fixtures. For it should be remembered that \$100 invested in your bathroom adds at least \$500 to the selling value of your house. This is a point that cannot be too strongly considered by the home-builder. You never know when you will want to turn your property into money. Beware of the curse of “old-fashioned plumbing.”

Not only is the Standard equipment a profitable investment, but it is, in effect, “health insurance.” Better far is it to invest your money in what will be a lasting joy to your household than to dissipate your resources in doctor's visits and bitter pills.

If your bathroom is to be a protection and not a snare, Standard fixtures are a necessity, because of their absolute cleanliness and freedom from unhealthful cracks and crevices. A modern bathroom properly equipped with Standard Ware removes all fear of the deadly sewer gas. When you go into such a bathroom, you never doubt—you know it is clean. For the vital matter of health preservation, only perfect fixtures should be used. Standard Ware alone is perfect. So perfect is it, indeed, that those who know speak of Standard Porcelain Enamel as a particular form of enamel impossible to imitate. Its snowy whiteness and absolute freedom from cracks or spotty discolorations are peculiar to Standard goods, and distinguish Standard Ware from any other makes.

There is only one grade of Standard Ware and that is branded and labeled Strictly First Quality. There are no damaged bargains. Standard Ware combines so completely absolute perfection in sanitary requirements with

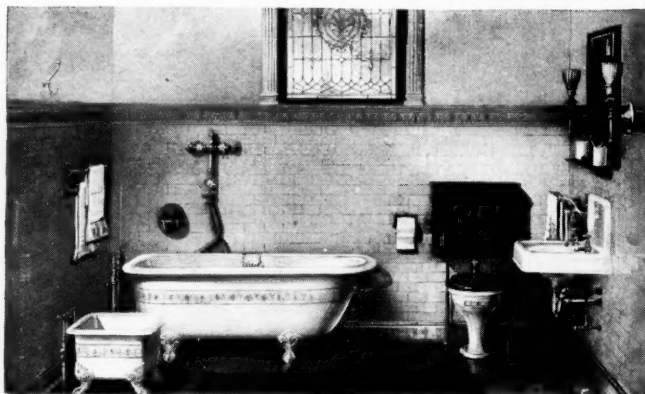
beautiful designs and a snowy white surface that no bathroom is properly equipped without it.

In a short talk on bathrooms, it is impossible to tell all the good points of all the fixtures that this progressive Pittsburg corporation has developed. The modern kitchen and the modern laundry have been as fully revolutionized as the modern bathroom. The iron, wood, or slate sink or laundry tubs have given place to fixtures of snowy Standard Porcelain Enamel. Dingy walls of wood or plaster are no more. The modern kitchen reflects the modern bathroom. It is a white and cleanly room even to the walls of lustrous tiling. There is, however, one real godsend which deserves mention. This is the shower bath—may it never perish off the face of the earth. The shower is the most natural invigorant of tired nerves,—renews vitality, strengthens the heart action, increases the surface circulation, stimulates the appetite, and improves the general health. Shower baths in all degrees of luxury and elegance are made by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and their use is now deemed so necessary that no bathroom is thought properly equipped without one.

The Standard Portable Shower, combining all the necessary features of the most expensive fixture, is good enough and cheap enough for all. You can put it up yourself in fifteen minutes. To produce mental strength and bodily vigor, to give the glow of health and beauty to your cheeks, the shower bath is better than medicine and easier to take.

A Standard Bath gives the stamp of culture to your home. Remember, every guest sees your bathroom—by its beauty or ugliness you stand or fall. A white bath is as necessary to your guest's comfort as a white bed—and much more

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



THE FIXTURES FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL BATHROOM COST ABOUT \$185.00

lasting in its impression. You know how you feel yourself when you see the beauty of pattern and chaste design of your neighbor's bath. You know the air of luxury and refinement it gives to the homes of others. Do not sit down and vainly wish for a fortune of your own to invest in your bathroom.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has brought a dainty, sanitary, and luxurious bathroom within the reach of any pocket. No home is too fine, none too humble. Your plumber knows; he will tell you,—or the time and experience of the Standard designers are yours for the asking. A thing of beauty is the Standard Bath,—the keynote of health is the Standard Bathroom, forever pure, forever per-

fect, and forever yours,—an investment whose value will never diminish.

This article is not complete without a word regarding the now famous book, "Modern Bathrooms," published in the interest of the modern home by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. This beautiful book, of 100 pages, illustrates in detail many model bathrooms ranging in price from \$70.00 to \$550.00, and not only gives the approximate cost of each fixture in detail, but also gives expert information regarding every phase of the bathroom question. It is of unusual interest to every home builder or owner, and is the only practical work on the subject. "Modern Bathrooms" is sent to any one interested for six cents postage.



PITTSBURG'S BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BY HERBERT F. JOHN.

PART I.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

PITTSBURG owes its present magnificent position as an industrial center of international importance to its enormous possessions of cheap fuel. Pittsburg is at the very heart of 100,000 square miles of the finest steam coal in the world, and it is the chief beneficiary of hundreds of thousands of acres of natural gas in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. Its coal is practically inexhaustible. Its reservoirs of natural gas are calculated to last for from forty to fifty years. These two important facts alone promise that it shall, year after year, become more and more the headquarters for largely diversified manufacturing industries of the United States.

The impetus to Pittsburg's wonderful industrial progress was given by its cheap bituminous coal, found immediately adjacent in almost unlimited quantities. This progress was quickened and made even more important by the wise conservation of its natural-gas resources. The prime agent in this preservation of an invaluable fuel is the Philadelphia Company, controlling the distribution of natural gas in Pittsburg, and it is because of this conservative management of resources thoughtlessly wasted in years previous that Pittsburg has been able to offer inducements to manufacturers in other centers which have borne fruit to both manufacturer and city.

It has been estimated by F. H. Oliphant, a government expert on natural gas, that the quantity of natural gas produced in the United States in 1902 represented in round numbers 10,289,000 tons of coal, and that the value of coal and wood actually displaced was, approximately, \$39,798,833; so that the use of natural gas resulted in an apparent saving to its consumers of \$8,931,165, or nearly one-third. This illustrates the strong position in which Pittsburg is placed by its valuable natural-gas territory and the great agents which make its development economically possible.

In the early eighties, little was known of the existence of the many hundreds of millions of cubic feet of natural gas stored beneath the earth within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburg. The famous Murrysville field had just been discovered. Knowledge of the fuel was slight, but George Westinghouse, realizing the splendid possibilities of a cheap

fuel easily handled, formed, on May 24, 1884, the present Philadelphia Company.

The Company purchased considerable acreage in the Murrysville field, began the drilling of wells and the laying of pipe into the city. The business, from its inception, proved phenomenally successful, and the demand soon grew beyond the capabilities of the company to supply it. Natural gas proved a splendid fuel for the iron and steel mills. It made possible the manufacture of a better grade of glass of all kinds. The Philadelphia Company then began wide explorations. It drilled wells far in advance of defined territory, and, finally, opened a vast field in the vicinity of Tarentum, one of the present important manufacturing suburbs of the city, and in Armstrong and Butler counties.

The increased demand for the fuel led to increases in the Company's facilities. The entire city was networked with pipe to supply the thousands of consumers, and great mains were laid hundreds of miles into the enormous fields of West Virginia, where the discovery of oil and natural gas had developed apparently inexhaustible reservoirs of the natural substitute for coal.

It was in 1898 that plans were formulated for the amalgamation of the natural and illuminating gas, the electric-lighting and the traction interests of Pittsburg and Allegheny, under the direction of Brown Brothers & Company, of New York. On February 16, 1899, the Philadelphia Company's authorized capital was \$21,000,000, divided into \$15,000,000 of common and \$6,000,000 of preferred stock; its authorized bonded indebtedness was \$6,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 of bonds were to be held to retire an equal amount of bonds of underlying companies when due. The Allegheny County Light Company, which supplies practically all of the electric light used in Pittsburg and Allegheny and, in fact, Allegheny County, and the Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburg, possessing the exclusive right to furnish artificial illuminating gas to Pittsburg, are controlled and operated by the Philadelphia Company. Other natural-gas companies were absorbed, and all of the illuminating gas companies of the two cities were taken over to make possible an agent for the supply of the cheapest and best light and power to be found anywhere.

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The strong position as a distributor of natural gas fifteen years ago was increased year by year, until now the Philadelphia Company owns 291,000 acres of natural gas and oil territory in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and supplies over 65,000 consumers annually with 31,112,614,340 cubic feet. It has over 1,700 miles of pipe line to carry the gas from its great fields to its consumers, has in operation about 800 miles of telephone to insure speedy repair in case of accident to its pipe-line system, and has 9 pumping stations, with an aggregate of 6,550 horse-power, to provide a sufficient and steady supply of gas during the period of greatest consumption.

Although the impression may have gained currency that the supply of natural gas is failing, it is a fact that the Philadelphia Company has "closed in" in fields of known production sufficient gas to last its demands for many years to come. It is constantly adding new fields to supply the loss each year by consumption, and is yearly increasing its supply by the drilling of new wells. It has such a perfect system of transportation and distribution lines to so many widely located fields that every portion of its consuming territory is assured a constant supply, while to overcome periods of the greatest drain it has in operation the largest natural-gas storage tank in the world, capable of holding 5,000,000 cubic feet. Each year, surprising gains in the number of consumers are made, those who have persisted in burning coal discovering, year by year, that natural gas as a domestic fuel is cheaper than coal and many times cleaner. Many manufacturers have been attracted to Pittsburg during the last few years by the constancy of the natural-gas supply there and its failure in other Western fields through reckless waste.

Cheap artificial gas is possible by reason of the quantity and cheapness of coal in Pittsburg. In the event of exhaustion of natural gas, the destinies of the city are thus safeguarded in every possible way through the Philadelphia Company. Every possible improvement has been adopted to meet the increasing demand, and the power plants of the Philadelphia Company are now among the most modern in the world. One of the largest power plants in the United States has just been completed at a cost of \$2,000,000, and provision has been made for additions in the future that insure the meeting of every possible demand.

The Pittsburg Railways Company, operating under the Philadelphia Company, now has in operation over four hundred and sixty miles of track, covering every conceivable portion of Pittsburg and Allegheny and every populous

community in Allegheny County. It has recently completed the tunneling of Mount Washington, whose precipitous sides virtually form one of the banks of the Monongahela River opposite the business section of the city, at a cost of \$2,000,000, in order to enable it to reach easily the rich and fast growing manufacturing towns along the upper Monongahela. Large acreages of cheap residence territory have thus been thrown open for settlement, enabling the establishment of pretty communities not hitherto possible in the city proper because of the topographical difficulties encountered. In addition, it has established beautiful amusement parks to which the hundreds of thousands of residents of every section may go, and has been one of the most effective agents in the improvement of the three great public parks in Pittsburg and Allegheny. During the last year it carried 175,000,000 passengers, and on July 4 it carried 1,000,000 persons without a single accident, so perfect were its facilities and so modern and efficient its equipment and management.

Pittsburg, of all cities, should be a center of electricity, for the reason that there the most perfect forms of electrical apparatus have been developed. Year by year, it is becoming a cleaner city because of its adoption of electrical in place of steam power. Many manufacturing companies are doing away with steam plants and are installing electrical apparatus, upon the discovery that it is cheaper to buy electricity than it is to make steam in an isolated plant. The use of electricity for power is being systematically developed, and the increase in the number of power consumers during the past few years has been surprising.

The future of Pittsburg and the Philadelphia Company are so closely interwoven that they may be considered identical. The officers of the Philadelphia Company are in the forefront of every movement for the development of the city commercially, financially, industrially, and artistically. Plans for the future have been laid on lines sufficiently broad to provide for every possible development of the city's magnificent resources. It has anticipated the industrial success of the district by keeping in advance of both population and improvements. With its nearly \$35,000,000 capital, it has been one of the great powers for good in the Greater Pittsburg, of which the world will hear so much in the next decade. Its officers and directors are the most aggressive and successful men of a community famed for its success, its daring, and its international achievements, and their policies are the policies of a greater and better, richer and more populous, city and district.

PITTSBURG'S BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PART II.—COMMERCIAL AWAKENING.

COMMERCIAL Pittsburgh is entering upon a new era in its history. During the half-century of almost unexampled progress and prosperity which Pittsburgh has enjoyed, it has in a sense been indifferent to the possibilities of advertising publicity. Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers have been content to build and expand and profit from the splendid natural resources of the territory of which Pittsburgh is the commercial center, but no persistent, organized, and determined campaign has ever been made to spread the unique advantages offered by Pittsburgh before manufacturers and buyers of other communities. Pittsburgh has grown and prospered because of its remarkable natural endowments and because of the sturdy, shrewd, progressive, ambitious, and conservative race which settled there in its beginning. It grew because it was started right and in the right place.

Pittsburg is one of the great natural gateways to the West. It was so during the War of 1812, and it had figured in international history before the colonies had freed themselves from the yoke of England. Commodore Perry's fleet, on Lake Erie, had been supplied with rope from its then famous ropewalks, and with anchors and other metal equipment from its small foundries. George Washington had seen the possibilities of the spot when, on his first important mission into the Indian country for the Governor of Virginia, he had declared, "Here is undoubtedly the gate of the west, and a settlement built here is bound to grow and flourish beyond the imagination of man."

Yet the progress later was not due entirely to the aggressive character of its citizens and manufacturers. The natural resources attracted new capital and new brawn. No one made an effort to induce others to locate there. Every one was satisfied to work and prosper. During the Civil War it was the existence of the foundries and the cheap methods of manufacture that made it incumbent upon the Government to buy some of its supplies there, but during the succeeding years no special effort was made to induce manufacturers of finished articles of steel to locate in the shadow of the mill or blast furnace producing the raw material. The result is, that Pittsburgh to day stands first in its manufacture of iron and steel of rough character, which it sends to other centers to be worked in the higher-priced finished articles.

It is to recover and gain these industries that Pittsburgh is now having its awakening. Pitts-

burgers have always been proud of their supreme position in iron and steel, and have boldly proclaimed its supremacy, but until this late date, systematic effort to procure industries that would make its manufacturing complete from pig iron to finished article, has been neglected. Pittsburgh has, therefore, been content to make the raw steel, ship it to other points for manufacture into tools and like articles, and then buy back a large share of those finished products. It is only recently that it assumed the manufacture of the largest mill and stationary engines which it formerly bought from other centers to which it shipped the raw steel for conversion into those engines. Pittsburgh will not be content in the future until it has made possible the complete mastery of the iron and steel business in all its various phases.

It is only within the past year that an aggressive campaign of publicity has been inaugurated by the merchants and manufacturers. Pittsburghers, through individual effort, have for many years fostered a great project destined, when accomplished, to add immensely to the wealth and prestige of the city at the headwaters of what has been termed the greatest waterway in the world. The project in question, the building of a ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio River, will make possible the cheaper water transport of Pittsburgh's enormous tonnage in iron ore and coal. Organizations were formed to induce a conservative government to remove the obstacles to constant and profitable use of the admirable system of waterways of which Pittsburgh is the head. These organizations have accomplished wonders in their aggressive and persistent campaigns.

But it was not until the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association began its series of short and comprehensive trips into the rich territory immediately adjacent to Pittsburgh, to reveal to buyers the advantages of the city as a commercial center, that the steel-making community awoke to the harvest it had missed in the past. The commercial men banded together for the good of Pittsburgh have entered upon their work with an enthusiasm that has already revealed surprising results. They first made a trade-expansion dash into West Virginia, made wealthy by its extensive coal deposits, its rich petroleum and natural-gas pools, and by its hundreds of thousands of acres of fine forests.

It was a systematic campaign of publicity. What was not told the merchants of those outlying cities in formal speech was unfolded in a

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business chat with a merchant or manufacturer in a special line. The results in some cases were immediate. Merchants of communities and cities within sixty or one hundred miles of Pittsburg learned of business opportunities to be had by buying in Pittsburg that they had never dreamed existed in the city of mills, glass factories, and industrial grime. It was the same in their invasion of the thickly studded eastern Ohio district. Trade which had previously been allowed to go elsewhere, through the commercial indolence of Pittsburg, was diverted into the city known only for its manufactories.

Pittsburg has always been alive, energetic, and ambitious, but it has been blind to some of its possibilities. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association hopes to prove that Pittsburg is the best place in the United States for all sorts of manufacturing, that labor of the highest skill is to be found there, that the cheapest and best raw material is at hand, and that the markets lie not far distant to the East and West, with long water hauls to reach them. The building of the Panama Canal, slack-watering the Ohio River, and the making of a matchless river to the Gulf of Mexico, will soon bring to it the markets of the Pacific coast, and even the Orient, now denied it by insurmountable difficulties of long transmountain and transcontinental railroad hauls.

Add to these advantages the natural resources in the form of coal and natural gas, and the industrial strength and possibilities for the future stand out vividly. In fact, they assure its position more and more each year. For coal is the basis of power. Geologists who have made a careful study of natural gas and the immense fields of coal, declare that Pittsburg need have no fear for its supply of fuel during the next one hundred years. In fact, this supply of the very finest steam coals is inexhaustible. When it is known that Pittsburg is the center of 100,000 square miles of bituminous coal of the very best quality, and that Great Britain has only 11,000 acres of coal that it can by no means mine as economically, we may almost claim that fuel is omnipresent. In 1903, the coal tonnage of the Pittsburg district by rail and river was 37,804,192 tons, or nearly 1,600,000 tons more than the entire bituminous tonnage of Pennsylvania fifteen years ago. In 1903, the total value of natural gas produced and sold for consumption in the United States was \$35,815,360, and of this total western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia produced \$27,534,848, or more than two-thirds of the total product of the

United States. Pittsburg controlled the bulk of this great output, and is in reach of it with its superb system of pipe lines, aggregating 18,937 miles out of a total of 28,282 for the entire country. That speaks for the growth of the Pittsburg district.

The merchants and manufacturers are preparing their campaign of publicity and of industrial and commercial expansion, fully alive to the possibilities that the next decade, with these natural resources and momentous national improvements, will offer them. They propose to make Greater Pittsburg a greater Pittsburg than even the fondest dreams of its citizens and manufacturers have built. In the words of its President, Mr. E. J. Lloyd: "The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association was organized for the purpose of placing Pittsburg in her proper position among the cities of the world. Pittsburg, with her large and varied interests, ranks among the important cities of the world to-day. As a manufacturing district, surrounded by natural advantages in the shape of coal fields and natural-gas fields, with unsurpassed water and rail transportation facilities, located in the center of the commercial activity of the nation, she has earned, and is entitled to, the reputation of being the Monarch of the Industrial World, and as such, invites the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and investors everywhere.

"As a distributing center, she is not equaled by any other city in the United States. As a city of opportunity, she is without a peer."

The work now carried on by the Association is along broad lines of publicity, and may best be told by quoting its Secretary and General Manager, Mr. Robert W. Wordrop: "Although the Association has been in existence less than a year, the fame and name of Pittsburg has been spread abroad as never before. Attention has been called to her industries and markets in such way as has attracted widespread attention and yielded practical results. Present trade has been stimulated and new trade developed. Literature has been sent out far and wide, resulting in inquiries that promise large return. To the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS we extend a cordial invitation to visit our city; and to those interested in any question touching on Pittsburg, we invite your correspondence. Full and expert information relating, not only to present Pittsburg industries, but to possibilities regarding any feature of Pittsburg life, will be gladly furnished free of charge to those who may ask."

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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From a photograph by Pirie MacDonald, photographer of men, New York.

THE LATE WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

(President of the Long Island Railroad and chairman of the General Education Board.—See page 141.)